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ALLIED ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

NO MORE TRIFLING WITH THE TREATY.

Mr. Lloyd George Outlines Allied Threats.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, March 3.

Recognising the gravity of to-day's Conference, an unusual crowd witnessed the arrival of the delegates, including the Germans, at St. James' Palace. The sitting lasted two hours.

It is understood that the Germans will be summoned to appear at the Conference at noon on Monday to give a definite reply to the Allied terms.

German Offer a Mockery.

London, March 3.

The Conference was exclusively occupied with the speech of Mr. Lloyd George, which declared the German offer a mockery and emphasised that the Allied measures did not aim at the annihilation of Germany.

Herr von Simons replied that he would submit the German reply on Monday, but affirmed that Germany's sentiments were misunderstood and that in the opinion of the German Government there would be no occasion for coercive measures.

German Delegates Perturbed.

Later.

The German delegates appeared most perturbed at Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the Conference proceeded, and at its close they showed signs of deep emotion. The Premier was unusually grave and preoccupied when he left the Palace.

The Premier was loudly cheered in the House of Commons when he announced the steps to be taken failing German acceptance and when he described Herr von Simons' proposals as lamentably and absurdly short of Germany's capacity to pay.

What The Allies May Do.

Later.

Mr. Lloyd George confirmed that, failing German acceptance of the Paris demands by noon on Monday, the Allies will occupy Duisburg, Ruhrort and Duesseldorf and control the Rhine Customs Tax and sales of German goods to Allied countries.

Mr. Lloyd George's Speech.

Later.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech, said the Allied Governments consider the statement of Herr von Simons a definite challenge of the fundamental conditions of the Treaty of Versailles. The Paris proposals, following the line taken at Boulogne and Brussels, involved a substantial relaxation of the full demand of the Treaty in respect of disarmament and reparation. These proposals were made in a spirit of concession to induce an amicable settlement. The counter-proposals mock the Treaty. The Allies reached that conclusion not merely from the character of the counter-proposals, but from the speeches of Herr von Simons in Germany after the Paris proposals and the support accorded him by the German press and the Reichstag. Mr. Lloyd George specified the speech at Stuttgart, when Herr von Simons repudiated German responsibility for the war, which repudiation was acclaimed throughout Germany. Therefore it represented the real attitude of Germany towards the Treaty of Peace.

WAR RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that for the Allies, German responsibility for the war is fundamental, and if that acknowledgement is repudiated or abandoned, the Treaty is destroyed. The Allies must therefore take account of the fact that the German Government, supported by public opinion, is challenging the foundation of the Treaty of Versailles, and proposals like those of Herr von Simons were simply a necessary corollary to this new attitude. Until Germany, as she compelled France to do in 1871, accepted the world's verdict that she was in the wrong and consented to interpret her obligations accordingly, the conferences will be futile.

Mr. Lloyd George said the German people were under the impression that the Allied demands were an intolerable oppression designed to destroy their great country and enslave a great people. On the contrary, the Allies regarded a free, contented and prosperous Germany as essential to civilisation, and a discontented, enslaved Germany as a menace and a burden to European civilisation. The Allies did not desire to oppress or impose a bondage on Germany—they simply asked her to discharge her obligations and to repair the injuries of war provoked by her Imperial Government. Unlike the Treaty of Frankfurt, the Allies were not asking for the costs of the war, realising the impossibility of a single country to pay them. It was important that the German public thoroughly understand the character of the Allies' demand, because they certainly did not appreciate it.

THE WOUNDS OF WAR.

The Allies, continued Mr. Lloyd George, simply insist that Germany pay reparation in respect of charges cast in their respective countries by material damage to property and injuries inflicted to the lives and limbs of the inhabitants. "We ask no more and can take no less. These are not imaginary wrongs. They are injuries, the reparation of which imposes a crushing burden at this moment on the resources of the Allied countries." Mr. Lloyd George specified that France was at present budgeting 12,000 million francs to restore the devastated areas, apart from a gigantic sum for pensions, which provision must be made yearly for at least a decade. What charge could the German Budget show comparable thereto? Mr. Lloyd George was convinced that the German people had no idea of the devastation of Allied countries as a result of the action of the Imperial Government in 1914. In view of the incalculable importance of a real understanding, it was vital that the German public should be informed as to the character and extent of the devastation, and he believed when they realised it, their attitude would change.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to quote figures, showing that 21,000 factories were destroyed in France; the mines in North France were destroyed; 1,659 Communes and townships were wiped out and 2,363 partly destroyed; 630,000 houses were completely or partially destroyed; 8,000 kilometres of railways, 52,000 kilometres of roads and 3,700 hectares of soil must be restored; and the coal production of France was reduced by 50 per cent. An incredible amount of this damage was done deliberately, with a view to destroying essential means of production both in France and in Belgium.

Mr. Lloyd George instanced the fact that the French flax industry was practically wiped out, so that Germany, which supplied France before the war to an extent of eight per cent. now supplies 50 per cent. of the flax products. He also instanced the case of the blast furnaces and rolling mills in Belgium being deliberately dynamited to prevent the Belgian industry competing with Germany after the war. On the other hand, houses in Germany, with a few exceptions in East Prussia, were not damaged, and the German factories were intact. Therefore, unless reparation were made by Germany, the victors would pay the price of defeat and the

vanquished reap the fruits of victory. The destruction of Belgian factories was such that 150,000 Belgian workmen were deported to Germany because they were unemployed. These were merely samples of the destruction. He had not given figures in regard to Italy and Britain, but mentioned that the latter had 8,000,000 tons of shipping destroyed.

"AN OFFENCE AND AN EXASPERATION."

Mr. Lloyd George detailed the losses of the Allies in killed and crippled, pointing out that France and Britain alone were each bearing an annual burden in respect of pensions thrice the amount of the whole annual payment now offered by Germany as reparation for all damages. Germany was now offering not a fourth of the sum required to repair the damages, and that only on condition that those needing it should find it out of their own pockets first, on highly privileged terms, when they can with difficulty raise money in their own markets to carry on the work of government. "I cannot understand the psychology which permits the representatives of a country whose Government was responsible for the most devastating war in the world's history to come solemnly with such terms to a Conference with the representatives of the victims of that devastation."

If the German Government had made a proposal indicating a sincere desire to discharge its obligations, it would have received the fairest and most patient consideration with a view to reaching reasonable accord. "We were prepared," said Mr. Lloyd George, "to make all legitimate allowances for the real difficulties under which the German and other peoples labour as a result of the war, but these proposals are, frankly, an offence and an exasperation, and as one anxious for the restoration of real peace in Europe, I deeply deplore that such proposals have been submitted, for they indicate a desire not to perform but to evade the obligations which Germany has incurred."

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out the lowness of German taxation compared to that of the Allies and the smallness of the German debt per cent. of the population as compared with that of Britain. He declared that Germany's apparently gigantic debt had been reduced almost to the level of her pre-war liabilities by a process of depreciating currency and said that Germany's failure to bring up taxation to the level of the taxes of the Allies alone constituted an infringement of the Treaty of Versailles, and until she imposes at least equal taxation she will be unable to plead inability to meet the Paris demands.

DELIBERATE EVASION.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded that further reflection confirmed the Allies' first impression that the counter-proposals were simply provocative, and it would be a sheer waste of time to devote sittings to their consideration. He was authorised to make the following declaration on behalf of the Allies:—The German Government had already defaulted in respect of some of the most important provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, namely, the delivery of war criminals for trial, disarmament and the payment of twenty milliards of gold marks in one or in kind. The Allies had not insisted on the letter of the bond and had extended the time and even modified the character of the demands each time the German Government failed them. Despite the Treaty and the undertaking given at Spa, the criminals had not yet been tried, let alone punished, although evidence had been in the hands of the German Government for months. Military organisations, open and clandestine, had been allowed to spring up all over the country, equipped with arms that should have been surrendered. If the German Government sincerely desired to help the Allies to repair their losses, the Allies would still be ready to make allowances for the difficulties of Germany, but the counter-proposals convinced the Allies that the German Government did not intend to carry out its Treaty obligations or was not strong enough to face selfish and short-sighted opposition and insist on necessary sacrifices. If this was due to the fact that German opinion did not permit it, that made the situation more serious, and the leaders of opinion must realise that the Allies will not permit any further paltering with the Treaty. The Allies must act on the assumption that the German Government is not merely in default, but is deliberately in default.

THE ULTIMATUM.

Mr. Lloyd George declared:—"Unless we hear by Monday that Germany is prepared to accept the Paris decisions or to submit proposals which, in other equally satisfactory ways, will discharge the obligations of the Treaty of Versailles, subject to the concessions made in the Paris proposals, we shall from Monday take the following course under the Treaty of Versailles:—

"Firstly.—Occupy the towns of Duisburg, Ruhrort and Duesseldorf on the right bank of the Rhine;

"Secondly.—The Allies will obtain powers from their respective Parliaments requiring their nationals to pay a certain proportion of all payments due to Germany on German goods to their several Governments, such proportion to be retained on account of reparations (that is, in respect of goods purchased in any Allied country from Germany);

"Thirdly.—The amount of duties collected by German Custom Houses on the external frontiers of occupied territories be paid to the Reparations Commission, these duties to continue to be levied in accordance with the German Tariff, a line of Custom Houses to be temporarily established on the Rhine and at the boundary bridgeheads occupied by the Allies' troops. The tariff leviable on this line, both on entry and export of goods, will be determined by the Allied High Commissioner in the Rhine territory, in conformity with instructions by the Allied Government."

Mr. Lloyd George explained that the second sanction meant the deduction of part of the purchase value of any goods bought from Germany by Allied countries. A certain proportion will be paid by the Exchequer here and the rest be forwarded to Germany with the Exchequer receipt for the amount which had been paid for.

Mr. Lloyd George asked whether Herr von Simons would answer now or prefer a meeting in the afternoon.

Herr von Simons replied that he would answer in a few words immediately. He said the German Delegation would examine the speech of Mr. Lloyd George and the documents with a care due to their importance, and undertook to reply before Monday, but he begged to state that Mr. Lloyd George seemed to mistake the intentions of the German Government, and in their opinion no occasion would arise for the sanctions stated by the Allies.

THE U.S. AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Reply to American Note.

Paris, March 2.

In the name of the Council of the Society of Nations, Senhor Da Cunha, Brazilian Ambassador to Paris and President of the Council of the Society, has replied to the American note regarding the mandates given upon the former German colonies. The Council is assured that the future of Mesopotamia shall not be settled without considering the wishes of America, but about the chief American objection—the Japanese mandate for Yap Island—the Council, after remarking that America has not ratified the peace treaty and has not participated in the Society of Nations, said that the granting of territories was in the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council and did not concern the Society. Consequently, with the greatest consideration for the American point of view the Council had transmitted the American note to the Allied Governments.—Val.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

New Taxation to Meet Deficits.

(Reuter's Service.)

Delhi, March 3.

Introducing the first Budget under the new regime, Mr. Hailey, the Finance Minister, announced heavy new taxation to meet the deficit of twelve crores for the present year and eighteen next year. Advalorem duty is being increased from 7½ per cent. to 11 per cent. including cotton goods. The tax on luxuries is to be 20 per cent. Foreign sugar is to be taxed at from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. Increased taxes are to be imposed on tobacco. Mr. Hailey foresaw the appointment of a fiscal commission to examine tariff policy, including Imperial preference.

INTERNATIONAL CREDITS SCHEME.

Measures for Carrying Out.

London, March 3.

The Economic Commission of the Council of the League of Nations has taken measures to carry out the international credits scheme adopted at Geneva. A sub-committee consisting of M. Avenol, France, Sir Strachan, South Africa, and M. Termoulen, Holland, provisionally takes over the duties assigned to the international commission recommended under the scheme.

Appointment of Organiser.

London, March 4.

Sir Drummond Fraser has been appointed organiser of the Termoulen credit scheme in aid of the distressed European countries.

A LABOUR GAIN.

Coalition Minister Defeated.

London, March 3.

The bye-election at Dudley, necessitated by the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen's appointment as Minister of Agriculture, resulted as follows:—

Mr. Wilson (Labourite)	10,244.
Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen (Coalition Unionist)	9,968.

Labour majority 276.

[Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen has been Unionist M.P. for Dudley since 1910].

THE STATUS OF EGYPT.

Declaration in Parliament.

London, March 3.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Cecil Harcourt declared although the Government had not reached final decisions as regards Lord Milner's recommendations, they had invited the Sultan to nominate a delegation to confer with Britain with a view to substituting for the Protectorate, a relationship which would secure British interests and meet the legitimate aspirations of Egypt.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

Reported Appointment of well-known Publicist.

London, March 4.

A Washington message says that Colonel George Harvey, proprietor and editor of the North American Review, is to be the new Ambassador to England. Colonel Harvey has always been friendly to England.

EARLIER CURFEW IN DUBLIN.

Effect upon Places of Amusement.

London, March 3.

In consequence of continued disturbances the curfew in Dublin will henceforth be reckoned from 9 o'clock instead of 10 o'clock, probably necessitating the majority of places of amusement closing down.

MR. WILSON RESUMES LAW PRACTICE.

Ex-President and Ex-Secretary of State in Partnership.

Washington, March 3.

Mr. Wilson is resuming the practice of law in partnership with Mr. Olby, with offices in New York and Washington. Mr. James J. Davis has been appointed Secretary of Labour, while Mr. George B. Christian has been appointed Secretary to the President.

Mr. James Davis is an active Labour member of the Iron and Steel Workers' Association.

THE U.S. TARIFF BILL.

Needs of American Agriculture.

Washington, March 4.

Mr. Wilson, in vetoing the Tariff Bill, opined that the American farmer at present needed a better system of domestic marketing and credit and opening to foreign markets than protection from foreign products.

AMERICAN "UNKNOWN WARRIOR."

To be Conveyed from France.

Washington, March 4.

The Senate has passed a resolution instructing the War Department to fetch the body of an unidentified American soldier from France for interment at Arlington, the National cemetery.

AMERICAN LEGISLATION.

Washington, March 3.

President Wilson has vetoed the Emergency Tariff Bill. The House of Representatives has accepted the Senate's compromise on Army appropriations for 156,000 men. The measure has gone to the President.

U.S. NAVAL VOTE.

Washington, March 3.

It was announced in the Senate that it will be impossible to pass the naval appropriations in the present session, and that a new Bill will be drawn up for a special session, which will probably be called on April 4.

U. S. FINANCIAL HOUSE.

Receiver Appointed.

New York, March 4.

A receiver has been appointed for Imbri and Company, security dealers. The liabilities are estimated at nearly \$12,000,000; assets at December 31, \$13,500,000.

ANOTHER DAVIS CUP COMPETITOR.

New York, March 3.

Denmark has challenged for the Davis Cup.

KOWI JON NOTES.

(By "The Ferryman.")

Thank you, Mr. Pollock, for seeking to get a handle on with regard to the promised Kowloon Hospital. The answer of the Government was not all that it might be, but perhaps the knowledge that the matter isn't being forgotten will have its effect.

The sketch plans we are told have been prepared and are considered satisfactory. By whom? The next bit of information is that it is possible that work on the site will be commenced within two months. That's comforting. It's possible to get the building completed this year, I suppose. But the question is: What's probable?

Many of us must have been interested in reading of the good fortune of those lucky Kowloon people who won Sweep Prizes at the Races. What about a list of those who lost money? It would be a much bigger one; that's a certainty. Still, that's all over now.

Kowloon figured quite well in the prize-list of the Flower Show. Apart from the fine exhibits of Mr. Nicholson, the K.C.C. and the U.S.R.C. took away some of the trophies.

I see the Rock is urging that Sir Paul Chater be appointed "Hon. President" of the Kowloon Residents' Association. But, so far as I know, there ain't no such office.

As evidence of the continued demand for house property, it has been stated that one of the houses recently sold in Lochiel Terrace for \$9,200 has become the subject of an offer of \$13,000. An eye-opener, isn't it? When will the property market "touch bottom"?

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, is to be represented at the annual Diocesan Conference by Miss Skipton, Major Walsley, Mr. R. Packham and Mr. A. W. Smith.

The new Men's Association is still going strong. There is to be another debate next Wednesday, and the plans for the future include tennis, bathing picnics, open-air concert, a library, indoor Club for chess and draughts, etc.

I was glad to read in the St. Andrew's Church magazine the following advice to those who may happen to receive a copy of "The Prayer Chain":—"We hope that St. Andrew's people will confuse the missive to the waste paper basket." So do I.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 2s. 3½d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer:—30.11. Temperature:—55. Humidity:—48.

LIGHTING-UP TIME.

Lighting-up time to-day is 6.23 p.m.

DON'T FORGET.

To-day.

Theatre Royal:—Warwick Comedy Co. presents "When we were Twenty-one"—9.15 p.m. Coronet Theatre:—5.15 and 9.15 p.m. Hongkong Theatre:—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

To-morrow.

Coronet Theatre:—5.15 and 9.15 p.m. Hongkong Theatre:—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

TYPHUS OUTBREAK.

Shanghai, March 3.
Bishop White wires from Kai-fengfu that an outbreak of typhus has occurred West and North-West of Honan. Twenty people are dying daily at Kai-fengfu. A thousand daily are dying of typhus in the famine provinces.

SHANGHAI STRIKE.

Shanghai, March 3.
French Tramway employees are on strike. Cars are not running to-day, and there is little hope of a resumption to-morrow. The men are asking for better working conditions.ORIENTAL COTTON
COMPANY.Shanghai, March 3.
The Oriental Cotton Company's earnings amounted to 106 per cent.PENANG NAVAL CON-
FERENCE.Singapore, March 3.
Rear-Admiral Grant has arrived on the Australian cruiser Brisbane for the naval conference at Penang.RINDERPEST OUTBREAK
IN SHANTUNG.Shanghai, March 3.
Rinderpest has killed two thousand cattle and horses in Shantung.

GENERAL NEWS.

SOVIET'S ATTEMPTS AT
DIPLOMACY.

Efforts are being made by the Soviet Government to establish legations at Stockholm, Rome, and Teheran.

EDISONIAN WISDOM.

I can no more doubt the existence of an intelligence that is running things than I do the existence of myself.—Mr. Edison.

AMERICAN MINISTER'S
DONATION TO FAMINE FUND.

The American Minister, Mr. Charles R. Crane, has subscribed \$15,000 to the Famine Fund Drive.

NAVY, ARMY AND AIR
FORCE INSTITUTES.

The Navy and Army Canteen Board has been reconstituted under the title, "The Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes."

THE ALTERNATIVE.

"It would be better for this earth itself to be swept to perdition rather than it should be the scene of what the next war will produce."—Sir John Simon.

L.G.V.C.'S RECORD.

London General Omnibus Company omnibuses last year ran altogether 100 million miles, and on the average there was only one fatal accident per 1,250,000 miles run.

CLOSING CHINESE BARS.

The Chinese press reports that Inspector Siao, of the Chapei Police, has received instructions from headquarters to close all bars in Chinese territory, states the North China Daily News. The report adds the curious information that the Chinese proprietor of two bars in Jukong Road has "petitioned" the police to the effect that in accordance with instructions received he has stopped the business of his two bars "in order to encourage the keepers of similar establishments to do so." With the "petition," the writer forwarded his two licences for cancellation.

ALLEGED SCANDALS IN THE
SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

The Tokyo Nichi Nichi reports:—Mr. Nomura, the President of the South Manchurian Railway Company, sent in his resignation to Premier Hara a few days ago, as he felt his responsibilities about the alleged scandals of the South Manchurian Railway Company which have been discussed in the Imperial Diet. On the other hand Mr. Nakanishi, the Vice-President, and Dr. Matsumoto, a director, are much criticised amongst the staff in that Company, and it is said that Premier Hara has decided to tell them to resign and is now finding competent successors, but if such will be announced it will mean to endorse the allegation as facts and the action will be taken after the present session of the Imperial Diet is closed. If Dr. Nomura's resignation could not be withdrawn, all the headquarters people of the Company will have changes.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

POSSIBLE ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

London, March 3.
The gravity of the Allied pronouncement to-day is everywhere recognised and the strictest secrecy is being observed regarding the reply in accordance, as one leading paper rather tartly says, with the now established practice of open diplomacy.

It is reliably understood, however, that the reply will be in the nature of an ultimatum, with the shortest time limit, threatening military and economic action. It is foreshadowed that failure of compliance with the ultimatum will entail occupation of certain German towns, Dusseldorf and Duisburg being mentioned in this connection, also Mannheim and Dortmund, the latter constituting the eventual flankguards for a larger operation in which Frankfurt and Darmstadt will be embraced. In case of continued German obstinacy Marshals Foch and Wilson have declared that these plans are executable without re-mobilization. It is considered that economic penalties alone will not operate quickly enough.

Although the Allies are now unanimous as regards the course of action they will pursue, it is believed that an agreement has not been reached without considerable conflict of opinion.

The "Daily Herald" says the French threatened to embark on punitive measures alone if the Allies did not agree to immediate action. The Italians supported Mr. Lloyd George and counselled patience and another chance to the Germans who, incidentally, are in constant communication with Berlin. M. Briand eventually yielded.

With a view to thoroughly impressing the public with the sense and justice of the reparations demands, the papers print striking illustrations showing by means of a map of England superimposed on France, how eighteen counties wholly and large portions of three partly would have been devastated if the war had been fought in England, also Carl Wagner's famous picture painted by Royal command depicting the peace terms to the crushed Frenchmen, theirs and Favre, at Versailles in 1871.

It is reported from an authoritative French source that failing German acceptance on the basis of the Paris agreement of reparation terms by noon on March 7th, the Allies will immediately occupy Duisburg, Ruhrort and Dusseldorf, tax the sales of German goods to Allied countries and establish a customs line on the Rhine under Allied control.

London, March 3.
Mr. Lloyd George to-day made an important speech on behalf of the Allies on the subject of German reparations.Berlin, March 3.
A feeling of pessimism tinged with defiance is prevalent in political circles. Despatches from London and Paris, talking of penal measures, elicited the comment that what could mean the tearing up of the Versailles Treaty. The "Lokalanzeiger" says that the occupation of more German territory would be an advantage to the Empire tactically and politically, because the illegality of such action would free Germany from all obligations under the Treaty. All Control Commissions would have to leave Germany and all questions of peace would have to be settled anew. The "Deutsche Zeitung" declares that when first the French soldier marches into a town outside occupied territory, the Treaty of Versailles will cease to exist and we shall be again in the position of a state of war.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

London, March 3.
Rear-Admiral Adair made a typically blunt naval man's speech as regards the Empire's contribution to the maintenance of the Navy on the motion for adjournment in the House of Commons.

He prefaced his remarks by saying it was high time we announced our naval policy to the world. If we disclaimed rivalry in battleship building, millions of money and possibly future war might be saved. There were only the United States and Japan to consider and treaties were liable to end. He continued that if we built battleships it would be necessary to develop great bases at enormous cost. In this connection they would have to turn Singapore into another Roanoke. He submitted that the Dominions and other possessions had not done half enough towards the upkeep of the Navy. On the basis of volume of trade they ought to contribute two-fifths of the cost of the Navy. The cry for a "White Australia" meant a navy there at least comparable to Japan's. India contributed very little, Canada's navy was a lamentable failure and South Africa's contribution was ridiculous having regard to its trade, while the West Indies, West Africa, East Africa, Mauritius, Hongkong and a hundred other places from which tremendous trade flowed both ways, contributed nothing. He asked why not stop? Apart from the inquiry of naval competition we could not afford to compete with a country like America unless the Dominions paid a part of the cost.

Sir J. Craig, soothingly replying, stated that the Navy estimates were to be introduced on 16th March and it would be improper to anticipate them. The gallant Admiral's remarks would be carefully reviewed and would help the Cabinet to come to a decision.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARDING.

Marion (Ohio), March 3.
In a farewell address to his neighbors prior to his departure to Washington, President-Elect Harding, in a voice trembling with emotion, declared that he went to work confident that all was well, "I believe in the security of the American Republic. I believe one hundred million Americans will be at any back. I have neither enmity nor jealousy in my heart. I know that therein I like the great citizenship of America."

NAVY LEAGUE SPLIT.

London, March 3.
Five of the Executive Committee of the Navy League, including Mr. Arnold White (Vice-Chairman), Mr. Archibald Hurd, (the "Daily Telegraph's" naval correspondent) and Admiral Sir E. Freemantle have resigned, it is understood owing to the ascendant group favouring the earliest possible Anglo-American agreement with a view to limitation of armaments, while the resigners hold that the League's business is to concentrate on the maintenance of Britain's naval supremacy at all costs.

U.S. ARMY.

Washington, March 3.
A conference between members of the Senate and House of Representatives agreed to the Army Appropriation Bill which provides an Army of 152,000 enlisted men for the next financial year. The agreement evidently ensures the passage of the army budget estimates of 385 million dollars during the present session.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S LAST CABINET MEETING.

Washington, March 3.
A pathetic scene occurred at President Wilson's last Cabinet meeting. The session lasted for 3½ hours and consisted mainly of reminiscences and leave-taking. President Wilson shook hands with each of his colleagues and spoke a few words of thanks and praise. His voice was often trembling. Members of the Cabinet, as a parting gift, presented their chief with the chair in which he presided over some of the most momentous deliberations in America's history. President Wilson, in exchange, gave each member an autographed copy of the photograph of the Cabinet in session. The President remained alone in his room for some time after his colleagues departed and then, leaning on a stick and limping slightly, slowly passed out of the executive offices for the last time.

U.S. NAVY BILL.

Washington, March 3.
The obstructive tactics of the opposition in the Senate are endangering the passage of the Navy Bill.

GERMANY'S TWO MINDS.

The Imperial And The
Republican.[The following article, though referring to an event now past, is of considerable interest.]
All well-wishers of the young German Republic have received a painful surprise in the news that January 18 is to be celebrated as a national holiday, writes the Berlin correspondent of the Observer. This date is the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Empire. On January 18, 1871, at Versailles, William, King of Prussia, was proclaimed German Emperor. On January 18, 1921, the Government of republican Germany has decided to recall national memories and national pride to a people still clamouring for fixed days in the year to celebrate the inauguration of the November of two years ago.

It is more than probable that the present decision has been made with the situation of Bavaria at the moment in mind. Out of the confederation of the North and South German States was born the Empire; according to the statements of Herr Escherich made this week, there is no Separatist movement to be noticed in Bavaria save in the columns of the newspapers. Be that as it may, it is more than probable that the average outsider will be more struck by this tribute to Hohenzollern glories than convinced of the brotherhood of Prussia and Bavaria, and the necessity of celebrating it at a moment when the Einwohnerwehr is a more than delicate question.

HATRED OF BOLSHIEVISM.

This difficulty of fixing suitable dates to commemorate the Revolution has cropped up more than once, and as time goes on, becomes apparently more and more intricate of solution. Anything that might recall November 8 and the turbulence of the following months is avoided with the greatest care. With these memories, the idea of Bolshevism is inextricably associated, and nothing is more hated and feared in Germany to-day than the suggestion of any connection with movements emanating from Russia. It is possible to hear speeches in which the Democrats lay claim to the "spiritual fatherland" of the upheaval that follow the Armistice. The fear-inspired by the extreme Left makes impossible any concession to their notions of which days in the year should be holidays; the credit they might be allowed to possess as real fathers of the Revolution has been denied them of late and awarded to the Russian Jews instead. As time goes on in Germany, and the people find prices ever rising, it is noticeable that the stream of invective directed against the makers of the mischief has changed. The Socialists having failed to repair the damage done by the war lords, the sober-minded among the masses have sought other causes for the present state of affairs, and attribute all the evils in present-day Germany to the money of Bolshevism Jews, the words "Bolshevism" and "Jew" having become almost interchangeable. Hence even a Hohenzollern holiday is preferable to any reminder of the hatred race.

RUSSIAN PLAYS.

Notwithstanding these dire associations connected with Russia, great efforts are being made in Berlin to found a Russian theatre. Failing a building devoted to them entirely, the large Russian colony here rent any hall that proves suitable, and excellent performances are given by first-class actors from Moscow and other cities, whose subven-

LAWN TENNIS.

The H.K.C.C. Tournament.

The first of the new Japanese players to appear before the public in this year's tournaments were out yesterday in the open doubles championship. They were K. Yamazaki and H. Unotomo. They lack the aggressiveness usually associated with Japanese players and have not the characteristic style. They started well, with five games to one, but failed to hold their opponents, Lt. Col. F. J. Bowen and Col. L. Humphrey, who won 8-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Other results of yesterday and Wednesday are—

Club Championship—J. B. Penman beat A. H. Crook 6-0, 6-2, 6-1. Singles Handicap "A"—J. B. Penman (owns 5-6) beat G. Miskin (reels 4-6), 8-10, 6-4, 6-4.

Handicap Singles "B"—R. K. Valentine (owns 4-6) beat D. M. Jenkins (reels 4-6), 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles Handicap—Major C. Wilson and Mrs. Bowen (owns 3-6) beat C. B. Brown and Miss D. Stevens (reels 5-6), 8-6, 6-4.

BILLIARDS.

Open Championship.

Messrs. W. Pitt and J. Wong Kom meet in the Billiard Championship of the Colony at the V.R.C. to night at 8.30, the referee being Mr. John Rodger. The winner of this match enters the semi-final.

HO KOM-TONG CUPS.

At the Palace Hotel last night, Mr. J. Muckerjee (-50) beat Mr. J. Sowray (-200), 250-221. Highest breaks: Mr. Muckerjee, 21, 16 and 15; Mr. Sowray, 26, 20, 18 (twice) and 16 (twice).

To-night's Games.

6 p.m.—Mr. H. Davis (-150) v. Mr. J. Taylor (-150).
9 p.m.—Mr. F. Guimaraes (-200) v. Mr. W. E. Wilson (-50).

tioned theatres were ruined by the war. Many side-lights are thrown upon work well worth translating. One excellent comic trifle by Tchekov can be enjoyed without a word of Russian at all. A simple moujik in the chair of the village dentist, trotting obediently along holding the chair as the torturer tugs with ever-increasing strength, and ejaculating a prayer now and then when a stout penknife prods the gum, must be seen to be appreciated.

THE WORK OF THE QUAKERS.

There are yet other Russians among us, who owe a vast debt of gratitude at the moment to the English and American Society of Friends. Unhappy refugees from Bolshevism, whole families driven from their homes by the border wars, members of various lost and forgotten counter-revolutionary armies, who have sought refuge in Germany are gathered together in concentration camps together with the remnants of prisoners of war awaiting repatriation. The women and children in these camps are to have one meal a day supplied by the Quakers whose wonderful work in Central Europe cannot be over-estimated. It is rare to come across one family in the poorer districts of Berlin where at least one child does not receive a free meal a day, and as these children are picked out by the school doctor regardless of family circumstances, a more impartial distribution of charity cannot well be imagined. A sign of the times are the statistics that prove the majority of these underfed to belong to the middle and professional classes.

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Six Brown Brothers
- If you could care—Medley Waltz Smith's Orchestra
18715
- Happy—One Step Smith's Orchestra
- Let the Rest of the World go By—Waltz—
Ferrer & Franchini
18716
- My Isle of Golden Dreams—Waltz—
Blue & White Marimba Band
- 12th Street Rag—Fox Trot All Star Trio
18713
- Dotty Dimples—One Step All Star Trio

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THE RECENT FRENCH
MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Causes of M. Leygues's Fall.

The greatest possible mistake that could be done abroad would be to ascribe the defeat of the Leygues Cabinet to one political cause rather than another writes M. Philippe Millet, the usually well-informed Paris correspondent of the *Observer*. True enough, it was on question of foreign policy that the decisive vote was taken. In had been known for weeks that the Chamber intended to make a demonstration in order to ask for a more energetic defence of "French rights." What the demonstration exactly meant is, however, difficult to see, and it would be more than arbitrary to deduce from it that Parliament wants the Government to change its policy as regards either German disarmament or reparation, or Greece or Cilicia. The only clear fact is that the Chamber thought the Leygues Cabinet had not a sufficient authority to represent the country at the impending Interallied Conference.

The Cabinet was doomed for other reasons as well. M. Francois-Marsal, the Minister of Finance, whom M. Leygues had inherited from M. Millerand, was not thought a success. He had been criticised by many for having fixed too high a rate of interest at the last French loan and for having advocated a system of taxes on business transactions which, as soon as business began to decline, was bound to prove disappointing. Other members of the Cabinet were not much more popular. Perhaps the greatest grievance the *blue national* had been nursing against the Minister of the Interior, M. Steeg, came from the fact that he was supposed—quite wrongly, by the way—to be too tenderhearted for the Gaillautists and other active radical groups, which are just holding meetings in the provinces, and trying to create a movement against the present majority. Although the last elections to the Senate did not disclose that these campaigns had had hitherto the least effect, there is a distinct uneasiness among many new members of the Chamber who realise that their re-election is becoming doubtful.

M. MILLERAND'S POSITION.

But all these are second rate factors. In order really to understand the present situation in France, one has to go to the root of the crisis, which is no doubt to be found in the new interpretation given to the Constitution since the election of M. Millerand to the Presidency of the Republic.

Perhaps it has not been sufficiently realised abroad that M. Millerand had inaugurated that new interpretation, not only in words, but in facts. He had made it known, before accepting the candidature, that in his opinion the President of the Republic should ensure the continuity in the conduct of foreign affairs. In other words, the supreme control of foreign affairs was to pass from the Quai-d'Orsay to the Elysee. This was carried out almost to the letter. In spite of the gossip concerning differences between M. Leygues and the President, it may be asserted with certainty that not one important decision has been arrived at on foreign affairs since September last that had not been submitted beforehand to the President for approval. More than once such decisions were taken in the morning at the Elysee, the Prime Minister having come there with some of the high officials of the Quai-d'Orsay. A distinguished diplomatist M. Vignon, was daily engaged in doing liaison work between the President, to whom he is attached, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE DILEMMA.

Now, though one may hope that the difficulties of such a system may ultimately be overcome by so cautious a statesman as M. Millerand, it is only too obvious that this is a most delicate constitutional innovation. It can only be attended with success if the Prime Minister, instead of being a statesman of the first rank, is picked out among men of a less considerable authority, and who are willing to submit to the President's leading. Such a Prime Minister is, however, bound to lack the necessary authority over the Chamber. Therefore it is not easy to escape from a dilemma. Either the Prime Minister is termed a second-class statesman, in which case the new constitutional practice results in a succession of short-lived ministries; or the Prime Minister is selected among the first rank of

statesmen, in which case a clash between him and the President is almost inevitable.

For this reason, the present Cabinet crisis is no doubt graver than usual, and will be followed with a keen interest by all students of constitutional practice. It is only after some time has elapsed that it will be possible to state whether M. Millerand has managed to find a way out of the dilemma. In the meantime, there is one bright side to the situation, which ought to be duly noticed.

FOREIGN POLICY.

Owing to the part played by the President in the conduct of foreign affairs, it is unlikely that the foreign policy of France will be in the least affected by the present ministerial change. Just to take the most typical and most important of instances, not one step has been taken by the French Government as regards reparation without the full and deliberate approval of the President. Thus it was M. Millerand who first sanctioned the instruction given to the French experts on the eve of the Bruxelles Conference. The very first man to whom the provisional report of M. Delacroix was submitted after the Conference adjourned was again M. Millerand. The characteristic move by which France made it known that she was willing to receive reparation in kind, and to make the reconstruction of her invaded districts dependent upon the industrial development of Germany, was made under the direct inspiration of the French President. Unless, therefore, M. Millerand should change his mind on so momentous a subject—a thing most unlikely—there is not the slightest doubt that M. Leygues's successor will have to carry out the same reparation policy.

The same considerations apply, of course, to the rest of the problems concerning the foreign policy of the country. For this reason, however regrettable the present crisis may be, more specially at a critical time like this, we may afford to wait with calm for the impending developments.

GERMAN SHIPPING.

Re-Opening Their World Services.

Since the war, in spite of the handicaps caused by the implementing of the shipping clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, the German companies have made considerable steps towards re-opening the network of services which they operated before the war to all parts of the world, writes a shipping correspondent in the *Observer*. Their mercantile marine was reduced nominally to 500,000 tons, but actually not more than 125,000 tons was suitable for ocean work. To help out arrangements were made for partnership with American companies, the most notable of these agreements being those between the Hamburg-America Line and the Harriman group, and between the Norddeutscher-Lloyd, of Bremen, and the Mayer group, founders of the U.S. Mail Steamship Company.

So far as can be seen at present these arrangements are working out satisfactorily. A fair number of German overseas services have been restarted, notably to South America, the Mediterranean and Levant, and to Africa, but more than half the tonnage employed is chartered from Scandinavian owners. The increased cost of operation have led to considerable increases in the capital of many of the companies, the latest increase, that of the H.A.L. to Kmk. 100,000,000 being particularly noteworthy. In part, no doubt, these increases are caused by the desire to restrict the possibilities of financial control passing to foreign interests, for it is notorious that the low value of the mark has led to large purchases by foreigners of German shipping securities.

In shipbuilding, the total of tonnage launched has not been large. This was due to the amount of completion and repair work in hand, and to the difficulty which prevailed in the first six months of the year in obtaining steel. Later, however, the difficulty was overcome by co-ordination of interest between shipbuilders and steel makers. The latter have carried out a programme of amalgamation, generally by acquisition of shares or exchange of shares, which ensures for the future an adequate supply of material to the yards. In this country, the tendency to make shipbuilding a completely self-contained industry has been very marked. This tendency has

now extended to Germany, although even in that country it is not quite new for the Stinnes interests were following this line before the war.

For some time to come, the greater proportion of German imports and exports will continue to be carried in foreign tonnage. The big liner companies of the world have established themselves in German ports, and are now handling most of the increasing volume of traffic. But it is not to be anticipated that this will be permanent. German shipping interests are quite determined to re-establish their shipping, and it has to be remembered that they have behind them in this the whole of the commercial community, and what is more important, the active co-operation of the *spéditeur* system. If British and foreign companies are to retain eventually an important slice of the Central European business, it will be by developing the new nationalities which have been established in Europe, and thus feeding their own tonnage with cargo.

LECTURER TO TOKYO
UNIVERSITY.

Interview with Mr. Robert Nichols.

Mr. Robert Nichols, the poet and critic, who has been appointed to the chair of English literature at the Imperial College, Tokyo, first occupied by the late Lafcadio Hearn, was interviewed just before his departure from London.

"It is very enterprising of the Japanese Government," said Mr. Nichols, "because theirs is almost the first University in the world to invite anyone to go to teach literature who is neither a philologist nor a historian. I am going simply as a working artist and critic. They have sent, not for a man of purely scholastic attainments, but for a creator."

"I am going to Japan as much to learn as to teach. I am not going to try to teach so much the history of English literature or philology, of which I have real only a passing acquaintance, as the spirit which has given England the finest body of poetry possessed by any nation in the world."

"Nor am I going in a spirit of Jingoism to spread ideas about English literature. I am going to try to give my idea of what English literature has brought to mankind, not what it has brought to the English nation alone. In talking about Shakespeare, for example, I would rather stress the humanity of Falstaff than the megalomania of Henry V., because my idea is that nations are only great in so far as they have deepened man's kind's consciousness. For the reason Newton appear to me a much greater man than Napoleon, and Pascal than Bismarck."

DANGERS OF KNOWLEDGE.

"The progress of nations, I consider, is to be measured in the same way as the life of individuals, not according to the old Christian or Mohammedan idea of so much virtue or so much backsliding being reward at the last Judgment with a definite heaven or hell, but under the aspect, which incidentally has appealed to Goethe and to Mozart, of a series of initiations. This idea was expressed by Mozart in 'The Magic Flute,' and by Goethe in the second part of 'Faust.' Goethe, indeed, made the finest remark about the progress of the individual or the nation that has ever been made. These four lines were translated by Charles Sorley, who was killed in the war:

Yea, in this thought lies my whole life's persistence.

This is the sun, the total of the true:

He only earns his freedom,

owns existence,

Who every day must conquer

her anew!

"It seems to me," Mr. Nichols continued, "that western civilisation has reached a certain stage of initiation in modern scientific knowledge. It has learned quite how dangerous knowledge can be. The next stage is to learn to cure itself of the danger that arises from scientific knowledge misapplied."

"The arts and sciences exist for the discovery of law in nature, but in the process of discovery they serve another purpose not originally theirs—they discover the bonds between the different races of human kind. In the spectacle of the abysses of phenomena, each divisible into smaller phenomena, which physics present to us, mankind discovers its isolation between the infinitely great and the infinitely little, both at present equally inexplicable."

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"THE WAR TO END WAR."

"The great function that art and science exercise, though not originally theirs, is to give to man a sense of his isolation and the need for solidarity. In common with a great many other English youths I entered the war hoping that it would be a war to end war. I am now in process of discovering that it is not so much the jugglings of politicians, the greed of individuals, or the short-sightedness of specific races that permits the recurrence of war, as the lack of any sense of solidarity among humankind—the lack of a sense that we are, as it were, obscure vermin inhabiting a third-class planet."

"The alternative lies before us, to realise this, and work together, or to perish by the very knowledge that was originally gained for the help of human kind by the only unacknowledged real trade unions in existence, those of artists and scientists, who make their knowledge the property of the world in return for the bare necessities of life and whose knowledge is turned by the blind and the ignorant and the indifferent to the purpose, not of creation but of destruction."

"If in imparting such knowledge as I have to the Japanese, and if in bringing back from Japan such knowledge as I shall have gained to the English, I shall succeed in making full use of the three years before me, I feel I shall have done something worth doing in increasing this sense of solidarity. For what is needed now is consciousness in man that

the rights of the individual must be subservient to the rights of the whole.

"In Japan, I understand, the word 'I' does not exist. It is to learn more for myself how little this word 'I' should exist, and how much the word 'we' counts, that I am taking on a piece of work which at best must indeed be difficult, and at worst may cost me more than I think."

A RELIGIOUS DRAMA.

Mr. Nichols has recently completed a religious drama, in which he has attempted to display the direct antithesis of spiritual and material life.

"I had hoped," he said, "to see this drama performed before I go, but the necessities of life must always take precedence of those of art. I trust that it will be performed whilst I am away. For myself, it is enough that I have had the opportunity to write it."

MRS. BESANT'S OPPOSITION TO
NON-CO-OPERATION.

Mrs. Besant, in the course of a letter explaining her refusal to pay her usual annual subscription to the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, says: "I am a firm believer in the British connection and a strong opponent of the non-co-operation movement. The Nagpur Congress has rejected its former ideals and adopted a policy which if it succeeds will land the country in doing to increasing this sense of solidarity. For what is needed now is consciousness in man that

COMPANY MEETING.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.

The thirty-sixth annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders in Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., was convened at the Hongkong Hotel at 11.30 this morning, for the purpose of receiving the annual report and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1920. Mr. Henry Humphreys presided and there were present Sir Paul Chater (Director), Mr. J. A. Tarrant (Secretary), and the following shareholders:—Messrs. W. D. Jupp, J. M. Wong, M. S. Northcote, John D. Humphreys, D. E. Clark, F. W. Stapleton, Captain Ritchie, G. Rapp.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting the Chairman said:—Gentlemen:—I propose with your permission to follow the usual course and take the report and statement of accounts and auditors' report as read. It is gratifying to me to come before you with such a favourable account, unquestionably the best in the history of the Company. Larger dividends have been paid in years gone by, but never have larger profits been made. It is to the more conservative policy adopted in recent years of appropriating much larger sums than formerly for depreciation that the improved position of the Company financially and otherwise is to some extent due. The high rate of exchange ruling during the period under review has undoubtedly helped us. The accounts call for very little comment from me. Nevertheless there is one item in the balance sheet which I should like to refer to, viz. "Good debts due from customers." This shows an increase of \$79,336.97. It would seem at first sight that our ordinary customers are owing us that much more money than the previous year, but such is not altogether the case. In 1920 we converted our Chinese branches outside Hongkong into agencies. The amounts owing these branches used to figure in the assets under the heading of "Stocks in Trade." They now, as agencies, appear the heading of "Good debts due from customers," and this largely accounts for the increase in question. You will, I feel sure, approve of a somewhat larger sum than usual being appropriated for the benefit of the Staff Provident Fund. Such bonuses have previously been allotted to members of the Fund *pro rata* according to length of service; members who have had less than approximately one year's service not participating. We propose to adopt the same procedure on this occasion. I have no further remarks to make, and when the accounts have been duly seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may have to ask.

In seconding the adoption of the accounts, Mr. M. S. Northcote expressed some congratulatory remarks on the satisfactory position of the Company during the year.

It was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Captain Ritchie that the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. J. Scott Harston and Mr. H. P. White be re-elected to the Board of Directors. The motion was adopted unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. D. E. Clark that Mr. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., be re-appointed as an auditor, and that Mr. H. Greenwood, A.C.A., who had been invited to fill the vacancy created in the auditorship by the retirement of Mr. F. Maitland, be confirmed in his appointment. Seconded by Mr. F. W. Stapleton, both appointments at a remuneration of \$500 each, were adopted.

The Chairman:—That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants can be obtained at the office now.

PACIFIC COAST GANG.
San Francisco report says:—The police in all the coast cities have been ordered to guard against a coast-wide gang. It appears that two Chinese merchants at Los Angeles have been killed and one wounded, also that six Chinese who were in a room at San Francisco started shooting one another, with the result that one was killed and three wounded. The wounded Chinese merchant was shot three times in the head, but is expected to recover. Simultaneously in three cities the police interrupted Chinese New Year celebrations. Many persons were arrested for investigation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".)

The Wrong Person.

Sir,—With reference to the report of the action against Shewan Tomes & Co., appearing on page 5 of your issue of the 3rd instant, I would draw your attention to the paragraph where it states that "Ko and Lau were partners of this firm and they were previously sacked from Messrs. Shewan Tomes." I have to inform you that this is a mis-statement on your part, as I am still in the employ of Messrs. Shewan Tomes and Co., and, as far as I know, I am giving them every satisfaction in the position I occupy. The individual you intended to refer to is known as Leung, not Lau. Therefore I would ask you to make a correction of this mistake in your next issue.

Yours etc.

LAU TING WE.

Hongkong, March 4, 1921.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

A beautiful and attractive drama, "The Girl in the Web," will be screened from to-morrow till Tuesday night. "Miss Maitland, Private Secretary," by Geraldine Bonner, is the story from which "The Girl in the Web" was taken. It introduces Miss Sweet in a new role and a type of picture that is quite a departure from her previous José B. Hampton-Pathe features. It is a mystery story containing suspense, thrills and romance. In "The Girl in the Web," as a social secretary in the home of the rich Van Zile Janneys, she is suspected of a jewel theft, of kidnapping, and of alienating the affections of the husband of the daughter of the house. These suspicions build up sympathy for Miss Sweet because they put a stumbling block in her path of the true love. The action is swift-moving and the mystery fascinating.

DAY BY DAY.

The collections in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday, February 20th, for the Famine Fund amounted to \$738.01. Three donations were subsequently received one of \$30, one of \$20 and one of \$10, to be added to the collections, making the total \$798.

AMATEUR SPORT IN AMERICA.

Boxing Contests With British Representatives.

Among the many sports under the jurisdiction of the Amateur Athletic Union, which have received the benefit of revived interest and popular support since the overseas soldier athletes and Olympic champions returned to the United States, none seems to have been given a greater impetus than boxing. From every division through the country reports are being received daily at Amateur Athletic headquarters here giving unqualified assurance of the popularity of boxing in all sections. Arrangements for tournaments with the prospect of bringing about a series of interstate and inter-sectional glove contests, are now being perfected in the hope that before the end of this year a national championship meeting of the best men available in every class, from heavyweights to the bantams, may be brought to a successful issue.

Renewed interest in this branch of athletics is not confined to national contests alone. The recent arrival of English boxers representing the British Army and Navy, and the London Police Force, to compete with amateur glove wielders representing the United States Army and Navy and the New York Police Department, marks the beginning of a movement which promises to develop annual or semi-annual international contests in which other European countries will supply competitors in the near future.

ITALIAN TROOPS PATRIOTISM.
General Cavaglia has issued an Army order praising his troops for their discipline and patriotism during the Fiume operations.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 9th. March 1921, commencing at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Collection of Prize Poultry comprising:—Champion white Leghorns, Anconas, Black Orpingtons, and Plymouth rocks, Winners of Cups and numerous First Prizes Australia, Canada and Hongkong

as follows:—
Plymouth rocks 1 cock and 6 hens
Black Orpingtons 1 cock and 4 hens
White Leghorns 1 cock and 5 hens

Anconas 1 cock and 3 hens
Eggs from these birds have been selling at \$15 and \$20 a setting
2 Fine Plymouth rock cockerels
On view on day of sale
Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION

of Prize Winning Bulldog

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday the 9th. March 1921, commencing at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

The Prize Winning Bulldog Mike, color brindle 3½ years Winner of 2 First Prizes and Second Champion (all varieties) Hongkong and other prizes. Splendid head, short body, low and cloddy, big bone, in excellent condition for the next Show. Free from vice and a faithful companion; good stud dog and stock getter.

Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 7th. March, 1921, commencing at 11.15 a.m. at Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon 33 drums American Bleaching Powder

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 7th March, 1921 commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 16 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon. (for account of the concerned)

115 Bales Green Line Gunnies 43 x 29 (2½ lbs.)

(stored in the above godown)
25 Bales Green Line Gunnies 43 x 29 (2½ lbs.)

(stored in No. 10 Godown)
12 Bales Green Line Gunnies 44 x 26½ (2½ lbs.)

(stored in No. 51 Godown)
Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 4th. March, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

6 Water Colour Sketches
On view Now.
Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 5th March, 1921 commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 18 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon (for account of the concerned)

4936 Bags Salted Salmon.
Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

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Saturday, the 5th March, 1921 commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 18 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon (for account of the concerned)

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4936 Bags Salted Salmon.
Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

THEATRE ROYAL

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

EDGAR WARWICK

presents the

WARWICK COMEDY CO.

IN H. V. ESMOND'S DELIGHTFUL COMEDY OF YOUTH

WHEN WE WERE TWENTYONE

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE TOMORROW

BROWN SUGAR

POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG.

PLANS AT MOUTRIE'S.

THEATRE ROYAL

Commencing Monday 7th March at 9.15 p.m.

W. BANVARD

will present his new

LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY CO.' 1921

assisted by the

LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS

in the latest

LONDON & NEW YORK SUCCESES.

Mon. & Tues. 7th & 8th	The Popular Musical Comedy "PLUMS FOR PICKING"
Wed. & Thurs. 9th & 10th	A New, Mirthful Musical Melange "GIRLS & GIGGLES"
Fri. & Sat. 11th & 12th	A Bright, Breezy, Musical Comedy "CASTLES IN SPAIN"
Sat. 12th at 4.30 p.m.	Reduced Price Matinee "CASTLES IN SPAIN"

PLANS NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S

Prices \$4, \$2 & 1. Matinee \$3, \$2 & 1.
Sailors, Soldiers & Children Half Price to Matinees only.

MADAM KEELER WILL SHOW THE LATEST PROCKS, HATS, FANS & LINGERIE DIRECT FROM PARIS AT THE THEATRE ROYAL STAGE ENTRANCE—DAILY FROM 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. COMMENCING MONDAY NEXT.

NOTICE.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the City Hall on Friday, 11th March at 5.30 p.m. for the following purposes:

- To receive the report of the Committee and statement of accounts for the past year.
- To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.
- To consider the manner in which next St. George's Day shall be celebrated.
- To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

All members are requested to attend.
C. BLAKER,
Hon. Secretary
Hongkong, 1st March, 1921.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

The Dining and Dancing accommodation is fully booked for the night of WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1921.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

The approach roads to the above Hotel are closed temporarily for the purpose of regrading. Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested to use the steps opposite the main entrance until completion of such work.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Comptroller's Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 19th MARCH, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to 18th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1921.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB DINNER AND DANCE.

The above will take place at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday the 5th March at 7.30 p.m. Plans of Tables at the Hongkong Hotel.

D. J. PURVES,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS

Orders by Lieut-Colonel L.G. Bird, D.S.O.

Administrative Commandant.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1921.

1. Parades.—Parades for week ending 12th March will be held in accordance with Programme of Work.

2. The Corps will parade on Monday, 21st March, at 5.3 p.m., at Volunteer Headquarters. Attendance. Strong as possible. Dress: Drill Order with Helmets.

3. Musketry.—The Artillery Company will fire Part II. on Sunday, 13th March, at King's Park Range, at 10 a.m. Officer for duty: Lieut. J. S. McCann.

4. Mounted Infantry Section.—Parade at Polo Ground Causeway Bay on Friday, 11th March, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Optional.

5. Cadet Company.—The Company will parade at Headquarters on Tuesday, 8th March, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

At this parade the prizes won by members of the Company in the recent shooting competition will be presented, by Lieut.-Col. L. G. Bird, D.S.O.

G. F. E. RAPSON,

Adjutant, H. V. D. Corps.

NOTICE.

Members are reminded that the Annual Smoking Concert and Distribution of Shooting Prizes takes place at Headquarters on Monday, 14th March, commencing at 9.15 p.m. (instead of Friday, 11th March as previously arranged). Dress for Prize-winners Uniform, remainder Optional. Tickets for Concert can be obtained from Headquarters.

NOTICE.

Our Manager, Mr. H. Cayron, being on leave to Paris, we beg to inform our Clients that from this date, Mr. H. Geoffroy will take over the Management of our Branch in Hongkong during Mr. Cayron's absence.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.
14, Des Vaux Road, Cti.
Hongkong, 3rd March 1921.

OVERSEAS CLUB & PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

Members are reminded that their subscriptions for 1921 are over-due and should be sent to LONDON HEADQUARTERS direct. If members prefer to pay locally, we are prepared to receive and forward subscriptions on their behalf. Local payment is \$5, and any balance over the 10 will be credited to the Club funds.

O. T. BREAKSPEAR,
Hon. Corresponding Sec. (Hong Kong) Chartered Bank Building.

W. J. CRAWFORD,
Hon. Corresponding Sec. (Kowloon) H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Final Dividend declared for the year ending 31st December, 1920, at the rate of Three Pounds Sterling together with a Bonus of Two Pounds Sterling per share is payable on after Monday the 28th day of February 1921, at the Office of the Corporation, where shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong 26th. February 1921.

NOTICE.

SATURDAY BANKING HOURS.

By agreement between the Exchange Banks, SATURDAY BANKING HOURS in Hong Kong, beginning on Saturday the 5th March, 1921, will be as follows:—
From 9.30 a.m. to 12 Noon only
For all Banking Business.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1921.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Post as Housekeeper or Manageress in Hotel or first-class Boarding House. Good references and long experience with Oriental servants. Would take charge of "Chumery" or private family home. —Apply Box No. 524 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

EMPLOYMENT.—Expert Lady Stenographer, English, just from Home, desires situation with British Firm, part or whole time. Five years Government Secretarial Experience. Apply Box 523 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Britisher desires one or two furnished rooms, with or without board. Central district preferred. Reply with terms to Box 512 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—On monthly tenancy an office on the 2nd floor in 11, Queen's Road Central. Apply to David Sassoon & Co. Ltd., 8a, Des Vaux Road Central.

TO LET.—4 ROOMED BUNGALOW at Kowloon (furnished or unfurnished). Servants Quarters, Garden, Tennis Lawn, Swimming pond, electric lights (battery system). Telephone installed. Vacant area for vegetation. Apply to Kayamally & Co. 5 D'Aguilar Street.

LOST.

LOST.—Brown and white Japanese bitch. Answers to name of Puppy. Will anyone having possession or information of this dog kindly communicate with Mr. A. A. Wilson, Dragon Motor Car Co. Telephone 482. Any expenses will be paid or reward given.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Wolf Motor Cycle, good Condition \$275. Box 519 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—Coach with Sidecar \$100. Box 520 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

MILNER'S SAFES
APPLY TO
LAMMERT BROS.
Duddell Street.

FOR SALE.

One Hornsby—Ackroyd Oil Engine—3½ Horse Power. Fuel: Kerosene. Complete with cooling apparatus; in good condition. May be viewed by appointment at GUN CLUB HILL BARRACKS KOWLOON.
Apply to the undersigned.
LAMMERT BROS.

NOTICE.

A reception in honour of the 29 Bishops of the Missions étrangères at present in the Colony will be held at the Catholic Union on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 4.30 p.m., to which all Catholics are cordially invited.
J. D. OSMUND,
President Catholic Union,
P. M. HODGSON,
President Catholic Men's Club.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Little, Adams & Wood have removed their offices to the New Building on Murray Battery, Lower Albert Road.

St. John's Cathedral

Monday, March 7th
At 9.15 P.M.

ORATOR RECITAL
Vocalist
Miss B. M. M. M.

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

PYERIS

An exact production of the water of a famous European

Spa—Blends perfectly with Wines and Spirits—

especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or touch not the Pyrian Spring.
There, shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
and drinking deeply sobers us again."

POPE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1921.

TAXATION AND SHIPPING.

Yesterday's debate in the Legislative Council on the question of the Light Dues of the Port would have been very much shorter if the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak had not requested the Government to commit itself to a pledge for an indefinite period. The obvious desire of the Chamber of Commerce and of the mercantile and commercial interests generally was to ensure that the present Light Dues would not be increased or any fresh taxation placed on shipping without opportunity being given for an expression of opinion. But Mr. Holyoak sought to tie the Government's hands for all time, and His Excellency very wisely refused to comply. The speeches of all the Unofficial Members amounted to the acceptance of the present Dues (of which only a continuation was sought) as being just and equitable; they did not mind a continuation of them so long as nothing further was added. Whether it will be necessary in the future to increase the direct contribution now made by shipping was, obviously, a matter that the present Government could not decide. The compromise offered by His Excellency—that the resolution keeping the dues at their present level be limited in operation to the present year—was one that Unofficials could not very well have refused to accept. The effect of it will be that whilst the present scale is in operation no further taxation will be imposed, and that in the event of any additional dues being proposed the whole matter will again come up for consideration. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has gained the very point it was anxious to secure, whilst the Government has been left free to make any proposals that future necessity might dictate.

On the question of this future taxation there is a lot that could be said on both sides. No-one (not even the Government) will be likely to overlook the fact this Colony depends for its existence on shipping and the trade that shipping brings. So long as the Port can offer the attractions of good harbour facilities at a reasonable charge it need fear little. But so soon as charges are made excessive—higher than the general rule—then a handicap will be imposed. There is sound logic in the arguments of shippers, but there is also something to be said on the other side. The maintenance of the harbour, the projected improvements in the matter of wharfage accommodation, and the Government services of the Port have already cost, and will still further cost a deal of money, and it is only fair and reasonable that shipping interests should bear their due proportion of that cost. Whether that proportion could best be collected by direct taxation on shipping or by taxation spread over the whole of the community is the real issue that has to be decided. The raising of a loan to cover the cost of the extraordinary works contemplated would mean that the general taxes of the Colony would have to provide the interest and sinking fund, and it has already been pointed out that the floating of a short-time loan is by no means a very economical proceeding at the present time. If this were a Colony in which taxation was high, in which shipping and commercial interests paid heavily already, the argument of the Chamber of Commerce would have a great deal more force. But, the simple fact is that Hongkong stands high on the list of cheap Ports, that taxation is extremely low and that we have been rather spoiled by reason of the Government's annual receipt of huge sums of money out of the opium monopoly. That sum will be decreasing, the Government's annual expenditure is almost bound to increase, and there seems little chance of escape from heavier domestic taxation in the very near future. The real point at issue is:—"Should some of that taxation be directly placed on the interests that benefit most, or should it all be included in a common levy?" And that is a point on which there will always be contention.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Eton's Democrats.

The Home papers appraise us that Socialism, perhaps Communism, has made its way into the exclusive cloisters of Eton. A foretaste of what was coming presented itself a few months ago when Mr. Nichols, the President of the Union at Oxford, delivered an address which was described as Bolshevistic. At Oxford too! It would have been surprising enough at London University, long known as "the poor man's university". This development at Eton gives one to pause, though. Oxford is considered the home of aristocratic culture, but it admits others besides Etonians, especially in these latter days. Eton, on the other hand, is restricted (or very nearly so) to blood of the blue-st blue—or to bulging moneybags, and moneybags do not advocate Socialism. The youthful Socialist enthusiasts, led by the seions of two noble houses, actually invited Mr. Lansbury to address them, and, more, accorded him an ovation; while the Primate's address concerning the relations of Church and State resulted in an adverse vote. What does Earl Curzon, the old Etonian *par excellence*, think of all this insouciance? In his earlier period "most superior person" would have been horror-stricken. Perhaps, with the mellowing years, his lordship smiles to-day where in former times he would have darkly frowned. Are these episodes a portent? So far, in life as in fiction, the Socialistic contagion among aristocrats and plutocrats has usually worn itself out soon after youth.

By-Election Result.

A quite unexpected result has attended the by-election at East Woolwich consequent upon the retirement of Mr. Crooks. That familiar spokesman for democracy was inopposed at the General Election, and for a long while before the splitting of the constituency into two divisions he had held the seat in safe keeping for Labour. Yet, in a pretty close but "straight" fight, the Coalitionist has defeated the Labour candidate. This district around the famous Arsenal and Dockyard is essentially working-class, and the recent short-time decision of the Government was very unpopular, which might have been expected to add materially to the marked disfavour in which Opposition journals declare the Ministry to be held. So far as the candidates' individuality was concerned, Labour's nominee, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, was much the better known. Possibly a desire not to embarrass the Government during the London Conference carried some, but not a great deal of weight. A truer explanation seems to be that, while there has been much dissatisfaction with Mr. Lloyd George's regime, the electorate sees no advantage in exchanging King Log for King Stork.

The Detached View.

It is always of interest to know how people see themselves, particularly when they speak from the attitude of detachment which our Japanese contemporary the *Herald of Asia* appears to have attained. Alluding to a recent message to the nation from the Premier, the *Herald* says:—"We should have liked the Premier to emphasise the fact that though Japan is considered one of the five great Powers, in reality she is still unworthy in many respects of the proud position she holds. It is only in point of armament that she is a great Power, but with regard to other factors of civilisation she is still behind even some of the minor nations. We are not belittling our countrymen. We are confident of their potential talents and capabilities, and have great hope for the future of our country. But it is undeniable the Japanese have so far contributed almost nothing towards the general advancement of the world's civilisation. This is attested by the fact that practically no books written by our authors have ever stirred up great interest in the reading public of the outside world, and no Japanese scientists and writers have been awarded Nobel prizes. We have hitherto been only pupils of the West, and though we have proved ourselves to be good pupils, we have still to exert ourselves to the utmost before we can begin to return the intellectual debts we owe to the Occidental nations. Without

DAY BY DAY.

EVERY MAN LIVING SHALL ASSUREDLY MEET WITH AN HOUR OF TEMPTATION. A CERTAIN CRITICAL HOUR, WHICH SHALL MORE ESPECIALLY TRY WHAT METTLE HIS HEART IS MADE OF.—South.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

Mr. D. L. Frost returned to the Colony by the Empress of Asia.

The dead body of a Chinese was yesterday removed from a house at Temple Street to the Kowloon Mortuary.

Professor Danenberg's pupils repeated their recital at the City Hall last night. Their skill much impressed the audience present.

Bank Buildings are now in course of demolition, in preparation for the erection of the new Asiatic Petroleum Company's offices.

A chair coolie sustained injuries to his person in an assault perpetrated on him by a fare. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Harvey Gaul's short oratorio "By faith alone," and selections from the "Elijah" will be given on Good Friday, at 9.15 p.m., in St. John's Cathedral, by a chorus of 100 voices. A collection will be made in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund, for which the sum of \$800 is still needed.

Arrangements are being made to commence the Tennis League season. The entries close on the 30th instant, and a meeting of the Association is to be held on the following evening at the Civil Service Cricket Club pavilion to consider entries and also the qualifications of players.

The Secretary of the Church Missionary Society has received a draft for £84.1 for the Famine Relief Fund from the teachers and boys of the Bishop Gobat School, Jerusalem, per Mr. Nofel Isiphane. The collection was a spontaneous contribution from a Mission School on hearing of the distress caused by the Famine.

In a Garrison cricket knock-out competition game yesterday the R.A.M.C. defeated the 87th Coy. R.G.A. by 5 wickets and 86 runs. Capt. Tomory (62 not out), Major Lloyd (36) and Sgt. Holland (32) batted well for the winners, whilst Gunner Mason (30) was the pick of the losers. Major Lloyd took three wickets for 9 runs.

Our pictorial page to-morrow will contain a number of interesting Race photos, including a group of the Jockey Club Stewards, the leading in of the Derby winner, a snapshot of H.E. the Governor in the enclosure, and another of Mr. Soares escorting Miss Duff to tiffin after winning the Ladies' Purse. There will also be a group of the Hongkong University football and basketball teams which recently visited Canton, as well as a portrait of Khan Sahib Hasham Khan, who has just retired from Government service.

Church Notes (St. John's Cathedral magazine) states:—"The Cathedral clergy propose to be 'At Home' in the Cathedral Hall, on Sunday evenings, between 5 and 6 p.m., when they will be very glad to see any who care to drop in for a talk, some music and some tea. Hitherto there has been no place at the Cathedral for social gatherings, but now that we have our new hall we have an opportunity of meeting in a social way. Some ladies have been very kind in promising help with the music, and we hope that these gatherings will come to occupy a regular and useful place in the Church's work here, and tend to promote fellowship and friendship, and good feeling amongst the members of our Church."

being told by the Premier, the Japanese of the present day seem to us to have enough self-respect and self-confidence, in fact too much of both. The Premier would have risked his popularity, had he bluntly told the Japanese that they are still not so great a nation as they think, but by doing so he would have done them a real service." It is a sign of grace that people can look at themselves plainly.

THE BOOKSHELF.

(By "Librarian")

VENIZELOS versus CONSTANTINE.

Just now when a Conference is sitting in London for the purpose of (let us hope) finally settling the Near East Question, a trio of volumes from the New York presses caught my eye. The titles are "Constantine I. and the Greek People" by Paxton Hibben; "Venizelos" by Herbert Adams Gibbons; and "Venizelos" by Richard Boardman. Beside their other qualities Mr. Hibben's and Mr. Gibbons' volumes have the value of correctives, since they are written from diametrically opposite standpoints. One is a partisan of the Greek monarch, with a furious hatred of Venizelos; the other paints Constantine as a double-dealing and persistent enemy of the Allies, and lauds the Cretan to the skies. The latter is the view of Mr. Gibbons, whose volume is the first of the Modern Statesmen Series planned by the Houghton Mifflin Company. Each makes the most of the opportunities for polemics generously provided. It is possible that each author purposely exaggerates the merits of his hero and the failings of the rival leader in order to impress the public. Perhaps the authors feel that judicious fine-spun discussions of the events leading up to the present confused Greek situation would be read only by the few, and that the appeal must be a more emphatic and popular one.

Of the two, Mr. Hibben is the more extreme partisan. It is his thesis that Constantine is not and never was pro-German or anti-Ally, but that he always was and still is solely and consistently pro-Greek. This thesis he upholds by a number of assertions which will undoubtedly surprise the majority of readers. He states, for instance, that in the spring of 1915 Constantine's General Staff made an offer of 300,000 men to undertake a land expedition through Bulgaria against Constantinople, provided the Allies would also supply troops and guarantee the territorial integrity of Greece during and after the war, provided the territorial compensations to be made Greece in return for her assistance were clearly specified, and provided Greek troops were not to be used outside of Greece's immediate sphere of interest. The plan entailed the forcing of Bulgaria's hand, and its adoption would have given Greece a dominant role in the capture of the Turkish capital. Some such rumour has lately obtained currency. All one can say at present is that it does not square with "Tino's" general record.

Mr. Hibben expresses a general impression of ignorance and incompetence on the part of most of the Allied representatives in the Near East, and on this point he and Mr. Gibbons seem in agreement. Both volumes relate how the Allied envoys were instructed to intrigue with Bulgaria, at the expense of Serbia and Greece. Nothing short of the actual declaration of war by Bulgaria could convince the Quai d'Orsay, much less Downing Street, that Bulgaria harboured any but the kindest and most friendly feelings toward the Entente, we are told. It is interesting in this connection to find General Sarrail in his recent account of the Salonica campaign ("Mon Commandement en Orient") referring over and over again to the Bulgarian propensities of the English officers with whom he had to deal. As a comment on Entente policy in Greece one may quote the dictum of Mr. George Renwick, correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, in 1915: "The errors and lack of imagination and knowledge of the Entente diplomats are responsible for nearly all the genuine opposition to the abandonment of neutrality which exists in this country [Greece] to-day."

On some points an unbiased reader must agree with Mr. Hibben. But it would perhaps have been fairer, as it would certainly have been more convincing, if he had shown the other side of the picture as well. In spite of exaggerations about German propaganda in Greece, of German submarines supplied in Greek waters, and of German sympathies on the part of persons in Court circles, it remains a fact that many of these tales were true. Mr. Hibben also goes too far when he says that the representatives of the Central Empires in Athens were of "little practical use to their countries."

By the treaty of 1863 between England, France, Russia, and

PRESENTATION.

Hongkong Indian Honoured.

Khan Sahib Hasham Khan, who is leaving Hongkong for India on retirement on pension from the Hongkong Civil Service, was entertained at a tea party given at the Wiseman's Cafe yesterday by a number of friends, who in the course of the proceedings, took the opportunity of presenting him with a handsome gold watch as a token of the esteem he had won in association with them during the last twenty years of service in the Colony. The presentation was made by Bishen Singh, who accompanied it with eulogy of the recipient. Those present included Messrs. Mohamad Akbar Sirdar Khan, Khawas Khan, Navak Khan, Mohinder Singh, Ferozali, Khavaj Mohamed, Mir Alam, Miran Box, Abdullah, Navah Deen, Abdul Curreeem, G.D. Mohal, Badan Singh, Mahan Singh, Nana Singh, Natha Singh, Bishen Dass, Fateh Mohamed, Hardit Singh and Sundar Singh.

Denmark, the first three Powers guaranteed the territorial integrity of Greece under a "monarchical, independent, and constitutional State." In justifying their landing of troops on Greek soil the Allies contended that King Constantine, in dismissing Premier Venizelos after an overwhelming victory by the latter at the polls, acted unconstitutionally, and that in consequence it was their duty as well as their right to take necessary steps to restore constitutionalism. Mr. Hibben implies that the claim is unfounded, yet he does not provide us with a refutation of it, supposing that it can be refuted. In fact, Mr. Hibben is often disappointing in not dealing with Allied statements explicitly enough.

The difficult matter of the Serbo-Greek treaty of defence is naturally taken up in some detail both by Mr. Hibben and Mr. Gibbons. Greece, it will be recalled, had a treaty with Serbia which provided that in event of an attack on either State by any Balkan Power the country not so attacked must immediately go to the aid of the other. Greece did not do this when Bulgaria poured her troops across the Serbian frontier into the valley of the Vardar. One must not be too severe in condemning a harassed people for having been confused by divided counsels and choosing to temporise and play for safety rather than to follow the way of glory and sacrifice. But in the critical days of the fall of 1915, when the dispute between Venizelos, who favoured war, and Constantine, who favoured neutrality, was at its height, the martyrdom of Serbia was taking place before the eyes of the world.

How far fear was the governing consideration of a section of Greeks in avoiding war may be gathered from a speech made later by Premier Zaimis. He said: "We are too small to play such a part [i.e., to aid Serbia against Bulgaria], and we free ourselves of the obligation by reason of the vastness of the danger, which we had not foreseen in 1915." Technical interpretations of the Serbian treaty do not play any part in that argument.

These two biographies of the Greek rivals afford a useful opportunity to judge of their conflicting claims upon the gratitude of the Greek race. The Gibbons book has perhaps a more readable style, and it also is more truly a biography in that it describes the earlier career and achievements of the Cretan statesman in a most complete manner. At the same time it is only fair to read Mr. Hibben's conflicting expose before coming to any too definite conclusions. The third volume is a sketch by an admirer of Venizelos, but does not add much light on the question.

The friends of Greece everywhere must feel deep anxiety over the immediate future of that country. The Constantinists, overwhelming victors at the polls, are in the difficult situation of having overthrown Venizelos in the name of the demobilization of the army and the cessation of imperialistic expeditions, but of being unable to demobilize without sacrificing the fruits of Venizelos's statesmanship. The ensuing period promises to be critical. Venizelos has given his countrymen a great opportunity, and it remains to be seen whether the Constantinist regime, profiting by experience, will make the best of it.

FOOTBALL.

To-morrow's Programme.

The following is the programme of matches arranged for to-morrow:—

DIVISION I.

Hongkong Club v. "Ambrose."—Club ground, 4.30 p.m.
"Tamar" v. R.G.A.—Navy "A" ground, 4.30 p.m.
S.C.A. v. Kowloon.—S.C.A. ground, 4.30 p.m.

DIVISION II.

United v. Punjabia.—Navy "B" ground, 3 p.m.
Staffs and Depts. v. H.K. Club Reserves.—Sookunpoo ground, 3 p.m.

"Carlisle" v. R.G.A. Reserves.—Navy "A" ground, 3 p.m.
Indian Rec. Club v. S.C.A. Reserves.—St. Joseph's ground, 3 p.m.

St. Joseph's College v. Kowloon Reserves.—St. Joseph's ground, 4.30 p.m.

The Hongkong F. C. are trying to arrange one of the semi-final matches in the Shield competition to-morrow. If this is arranged, the Club-Ambrose match will be brought forward to 3 p.m. and the Shield match will be played at 4.30 p.m. on the Club ground.

The Club will receive the Ambrose in their return League match. Their previous meeting ended in a victory for the Club by seven goals to nil. A more even game should be seen to-morrow, when the Ambrose will be represented by some of their old players who assisted the team in the opening matches of the season. The Club will turn out their usual side and should take the points.

One of the hardest games in the league this week will take place between the Services on the Navy "A" ground. The last meeting between these Clubs in the League saw the R.G.A. winners by three goals to one, and as both teams have improved since their last meeting a very even game should be seen.

The S.C.A. receive the Kowloon men and another good game should be seen. Their previous game ended in a goalless draw, but the Chinese are fancied for this match and an even game should see them winners by about the odd goal.

In the Junior Division, the game between the Services on Navy "A" ground should be keenly contested, with the soldiers coming out on top.

Another good game should be seen between St. Joseph's and Kowloon, with the College lads winners. St. Joseph's are now four matches behind in their fixtures and unless they play midweek matches they will not finish their programme until the middle of May.

The United should win their match against the Punjabis, but they should remember that the soldiers sprang a surprise on the S.C.A. Reserves last week. The Staffs and S.C.A. Reserves should win against Club Reserves and Indians respectively.

The 1st Division table to date is:—

	Goals.	P. W. L. D. For. Agt. Fts.
Wiltshires	15 11 1 3 29 13 25	
R.G.A.	14 9 3 2 28 16 20	
H.K. Club	14 5 5 4 20 12 14	
Tamar	13 6 6 1 20 18 13	
Kowloon	13 5 5 3 16 16 13	
S.C.A.	12 4 4 1 11 13 12	
Titanic	10 4 5 1 17 14 9	
H.K. Police	13 2 8 3 8 25 7	
Ambrose	12 1 10 1 10 32 3	

By winning against the Police on Wednesday last, the Wiltshires made their position safe at the head of the League.

QUIZ.

The following will represent the Club Second XI. on Saturday:—Groot, Roos, Boyesen, Stutz, W. Mackenzie, Macdonald, Hast, Sorrensen, Sherry, A. Mackenzie, Railton.

The following will represent the United:—W. McLeod, A. E. Simmons, D. D. Urquhart, J. Leonard, D. Laing, Wm. Baker, J. Kent, P. Brown, G. T. May, C. H. Blake, Geo. Chubb.

The following will represent the Club against the Ambrose on the Club ground to-morrow, kick-off at 4.30 p.m.:—G. Rodgers, W. Gerrard, L. Lawrence, M. L. Railton, J. Rodger, J.W.R. McPhail, J. B. Hamilton, H. McTavish, M. Sandberg, S. Begg, H. Davy.

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Joseph Bery, an Indian Mutiny veteran, and the oldest pensioner in Gloucester, has died in Cinderford, aged 92. He never wore a greatcoat or used a walking stick.

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BANVARD COMPANY.

At the Theatre Royal.

Mr. W. Banvard will introduce his London Musical Comedy Company to the Hongkong public on Monday next, the 8th inst., when they will make their first appearance at the Theatre Royal. The company will appear here for a short season only and present a well selected repertoire of the latest London musical comedy successes among which are "Plums for Picking," "Girls and Giggles," "Castles in Spain," "Peaches and Cream," "Harem Belles," and "Coming Down." These comedies have enjoyed long runs in England and contain a mild interesting plot, built for laughter only and the action is interrupted time after time

by a delightful song or dance number with the London Beauty Chorus in the foreground. Brand new scenery is carried for each musical comedy, specially painted by Craven and Brunskill, London.

Banvard's London Musical Comedy Co. is an organisation of twenty-five artistes, who have already established themselves as prime favourites with the theatre-going public in India, Ceylon, Burma and the Straits. The opening show will be Messrs Melvin and Hedley's successful musical comedy "Plums for Picking." For repertoire see advertisement. Booking is now open at Montrie's.

DEATH OF RUGBY MASTER.
Mr. Charles Godfrey Steel, senior master at Rugby School, has died.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
MURDER CASE.

Sentence of Death.

The Hon. Attorney-General addressed the jury this morning at the Criminal Sessions in the Government House coolie murder case.

Mr. Kemp said that murder cases could not be proved like mathematical problems. Mr. Alabaster had asked the jury to give the prisoner the same consideration as if their own brother were in the dock. That was far-fetched. If the prisoner were the brother of any of the jurors, the chances were that the jurymen would not have been empanelled. The evidence in this case, as in many others and in most murder cases, was circumstantial; in other words, they had no one there who saw the murder committed. The jury had to infer the guilt of the prisoner from other circumstances—the probabilities as to who committed the murder. He had already stated that he thought that the murder must have been committed by some one in Government House. They would agree that the murderer must have got into the bath room from the supper room by means of the door leading through the servant's quarter and that the keys hung in the room where the prisoner lived with four others. The murder also must have been committed by some one who knew the deceased well enough to induce her to go with him into that remote corner of Government House late at night. The one man whom deceased knew was the prisoner. She had gone to Government House frequently. It was suggested, somewhat hesitatingly, that the key of the door was kept by Chan Cheung, who was there at a quarter past nine, was seen to be fast asleep at 2 o'clock and was there at 6. It was impossible that he could have murdered the woman. There was nothing suspicious about his character, either. The jury would remember the peculiar conduct of the prisoner at the identification of the dead body. He refused to go near the body and said that he could not recognise the body. Presumably Chinese shared with us reluctance to go near a dead body. He said something at the Government House which showed that he recognised the body. He said it was not the body of anah, Sze, which showed that he knew the woman. Anybody who saw the body said they did not find it difficult to recognise the deceased.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Gompertz, in addressing the jury, said the question was, "who is the murderer?" Whoever the murderer was he must have been conversant with Government House. The evidence was that the room was locked by the man responsible, at 7 o'clock. The door was locked and it must have been opened by someone who was familiar with the premises. There were five men who habitually slept in the servants' room. The field was narrowed by the fact that the person who took the woman into this room must have been friendly with the deceased. They knew the modesty of Chinese women and in this case she must have had implicit confidence in the man accompanying her to this remote room. Undoubtedly she had knowledge of the premises. One could only surmise that it was probable that some explanation was furnished to the woman why she should go to the room. Again, it would be difficult for the person to turn on the lights in the supper room after the door was closed without arousing suspicion. The murderer must have been familiar with the premises and must have been on confidential terms with the deceased. Taking it a step further, how much of it fell on the prisoner? The prisoner knew the deceased, and it might have been easy for a man with a little precise knowledge to take the key and later on replace it. He knew the deceased well. A cold-blooded and ruthless murder it might have been. They knew that the deceased had to get money from the prisoner. The deceased had \$60 on her person. Further no money was found on the prisoner and in his box only a sum of money was found which he could account as having received the day before. Very difficult it was to arrive at the adequate motive in this case. Very little motive could be assigned.

He thought the matter of motive did not decide the case one way or the other. The evidence was purely circumstantial.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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KOREA MARU FIRE.

Result of Survey.

In consequence of the fire which occurred on Wednesday, the departure of the Korea Maru has been postponed for a week, the sailing date being now fixed for the 15th instant.

The Korea Maru is at present lying in the Taikoo Docks in order to enable repairs to be effected to her deck, where, as a result of the fire, several plates will have to be replaced or re-conditioned. The repairs will take more than a week to complete.

Meanwhile a survey of the damage inflicted on the cargo shows that the 100 tons of Manila hemp stored in No. 5 hold when the fire broke out, was completely destroyed by fire and water. At the present valuation the consignment is worth over \$16,000.

The cargo of hemp, which was taken aboard at Manila, was consigned to the Nanyo Shoji Kaisha, the M. B. K. and Messrs. Suzuki and Company at Kobe. Some damage was also inflicted to another consignment of hemp and cigars by water from the pumps filtering into No. 6 hold. The comparatively small extent of the damage is accounted for by the fact that the merchandise destined for Hongkong had been discharged previous to the outbreak, and the vessel had not then commenced loading.

The question was as to its cogency on a whole. The jury had to regard the facts as a whole. They had to ask themselves: Does the evidence lead us to the conclusion that the prisoner committed the murder?"

Mr. Alabaster, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner said that the Scottish verdict of "Not proven" did not exist in the Colony, but in all cases where a Scottish jury might return a verdict of "Not proven" the law of the Colony required a verdict of not guilty. Counsel then went on to criticise the evidence in detail, pointing out that there was not a single important incident in the case which rested on the evidence of more than one witness although forty witnesses had been called. Further, there was only one witness to prove that defendant ever saw the deceased that day and that was four or five hours before the murder. Only one witness, again, said that he saw the deceased after the murder, over an hour after. This witness had changed his evidence on a most material point since he gave it at the Police Court. Counsel referred to the fact that prisoner was the greatest friend of the deceased at Government House, but friendship could never be regarded as indicative of guilt. The Crown had suggested robbery as a motive, yet all the money found among the prisoner's effects was accounted for in other ways. The jury must not be influenced by possibilities or even probabilities. Nothing but absolute certainty in their own minds and consciences would justify a verdict adverse to the prisoner.

The jury retired at 11.45 a.m. and returned at 1.10 p.m. with a unanimous verdict of "Guilty."

His Lordship accordingly passed the death sentence on the prisoner.

EARL HAIG'S FUND.

A Cabaret Dance.

A most laudable effort is being made by Mrs. Harry Woods and her two daughters to raise funds for the ex-Service men, and the dance which they are to give at the City Hall in aid of Earl Haig's Fund on the 17th instant promises to be a great success.

Their Excellencies the Governor and the General Officer Commanding will be present. The number of tickets will be limited, but many have already been sold and several donations most generously sent in. The evening will be enlivened by the Misses Woods, who are to sing some dainty numbers, including "A Young Man's Fancy" and will also sing whilst some fox-trots and one-steps are being danced. In addition, Paul Ruben's great song, "England" (with chorus) will be sung in honour of the great British soldier, Earl Haig.

WARWICK COMEDY CO.

"Capt. Drew On Leave".

There was rather a disappointing attendance at the Theatre Royal last evening, when the Edgar Warwick Company produced the comedy, "Captain Drew on Leave." The play centres around a naval Captain who, during his leave of absence, is brought into close association with the pretty wife of a very hum-drum, dry-as-dust business man. How their association develops to the inevitable point of all such triangles and how the husband is brought to a realisation of his own shortcomings, is well told. The naval Captain goes back to his ship, and a formerly loveless couple are made happy.

Mr. Thorpe-Mayne as Captain Drew had a part that admirably suited his polished style and the success of the play largely depended on his work. Miss Joan Mayne as Mrs. Moxon was not less an artist, and the remainder of a rather small cast contributed to make the presentation one worthy of the Company. This evening is being presented "When We Were Twenty-One" whilst to-morrow night the season is being brought to a close by the presentation of the humorous play that attracted so much notice during the Company's previous visit—"Brown Sugar."

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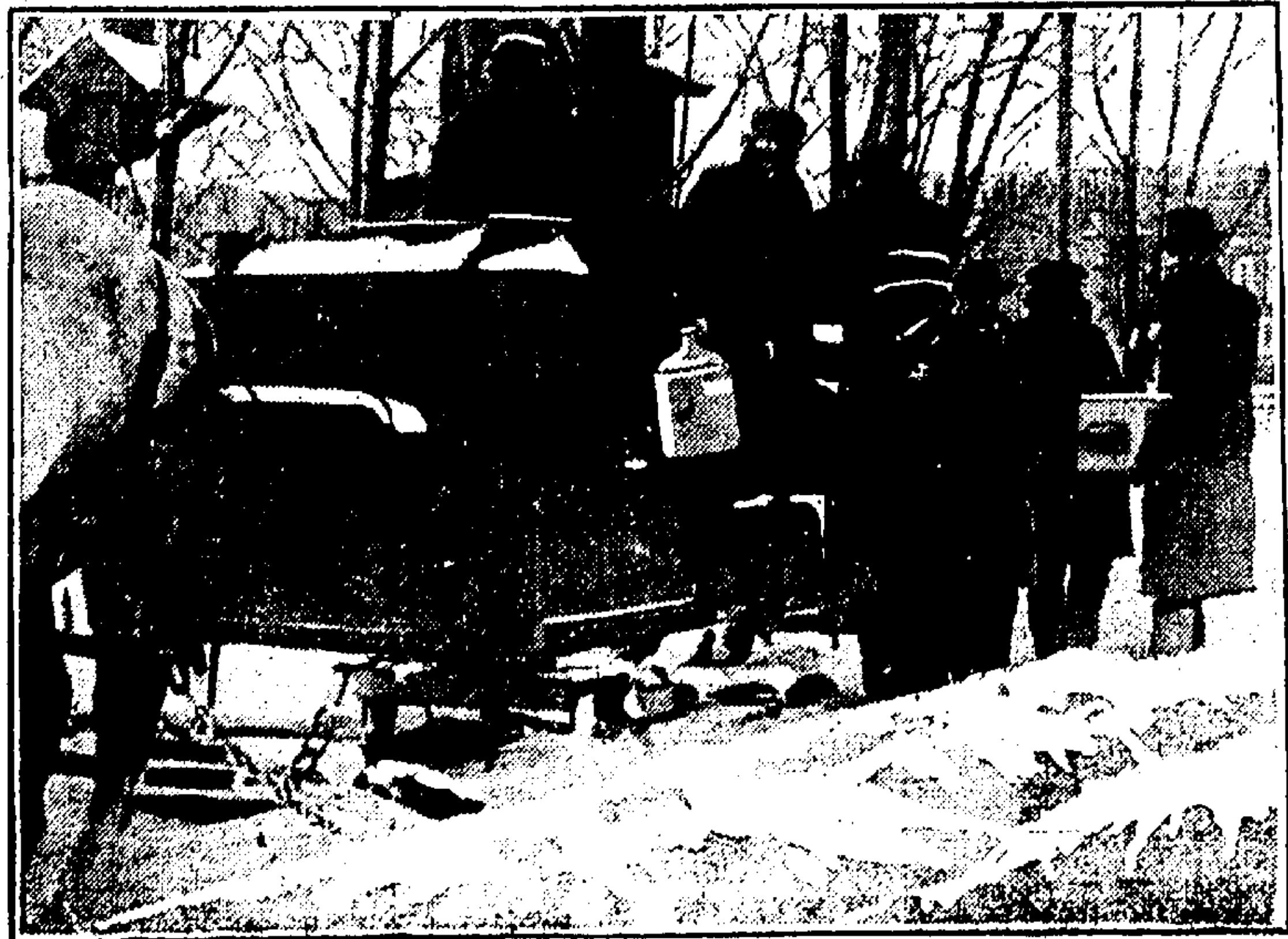
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CAMERA NEWS



"DRY" AGENTS RAID WOODS.

Prohibition officers are here seen removing liquor discovered in a wood at Hurley, Wisconsin.



A "SPORT."

Mme. Gouraud Morris, niece of General Gouraud, is regarded as the best all-round woman athlete in France. She's a swimming champion, an expert discus thrower and a track star.



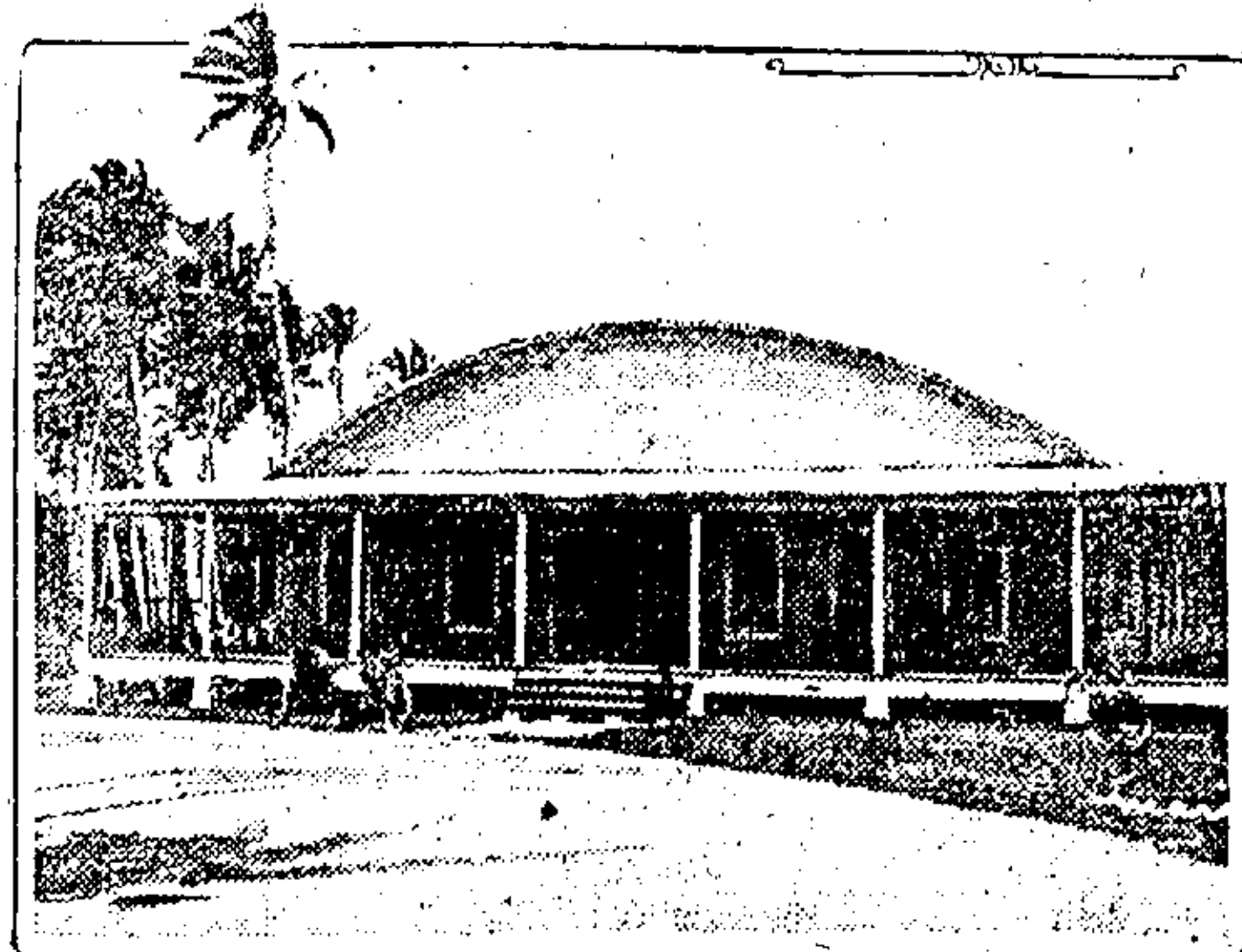
OPIUM FIND.

Above is seen a San Francisco Customs man on a ship from the Far East unearthing 197 tins of opium found in a state room panel in which a row of drilled holes had been filled with putty and painted over.



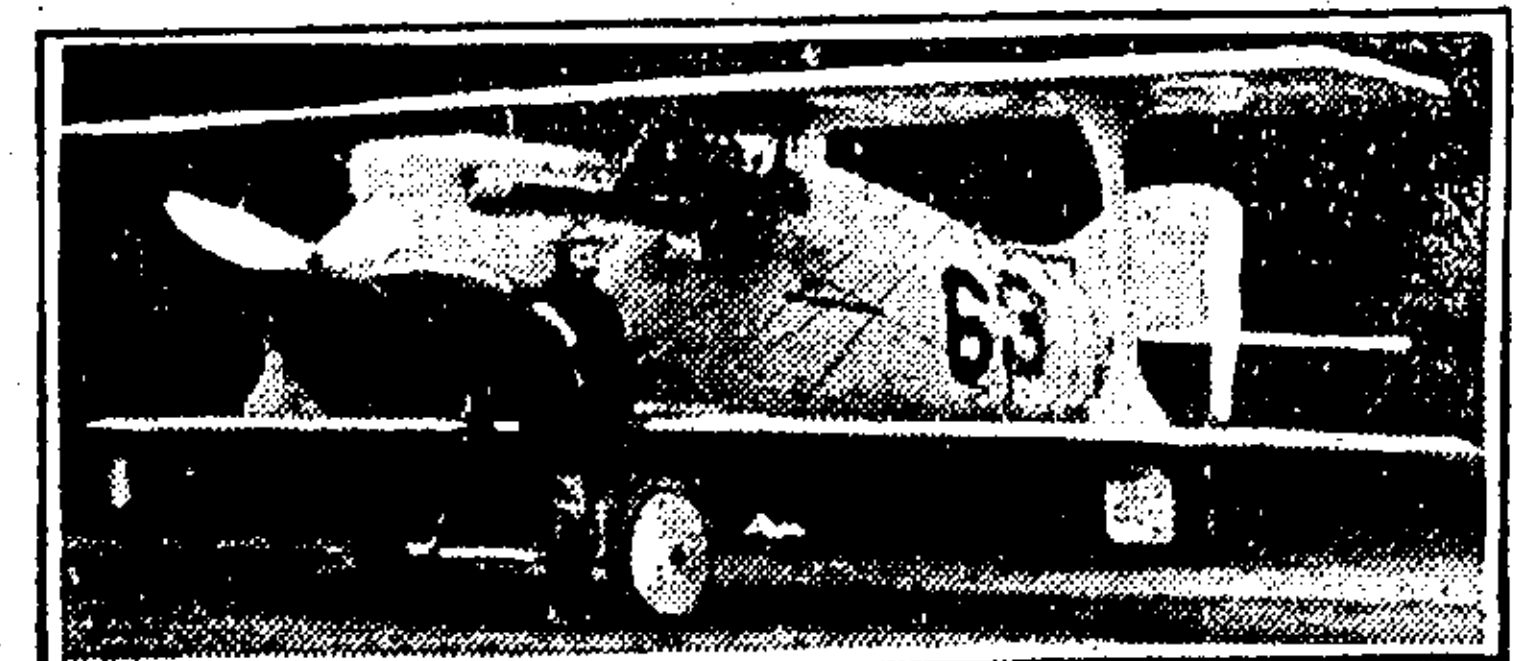
THREE MILES A MINUTE.

This Verville-Packard aeroplane won the Pulitzer trophy during recent flights from Long Island, making nearly three miles a minute.



TYPHOON-PROOF.

This rounded-roof building recently erected in the island of Guam is described as being typhoon-proof.



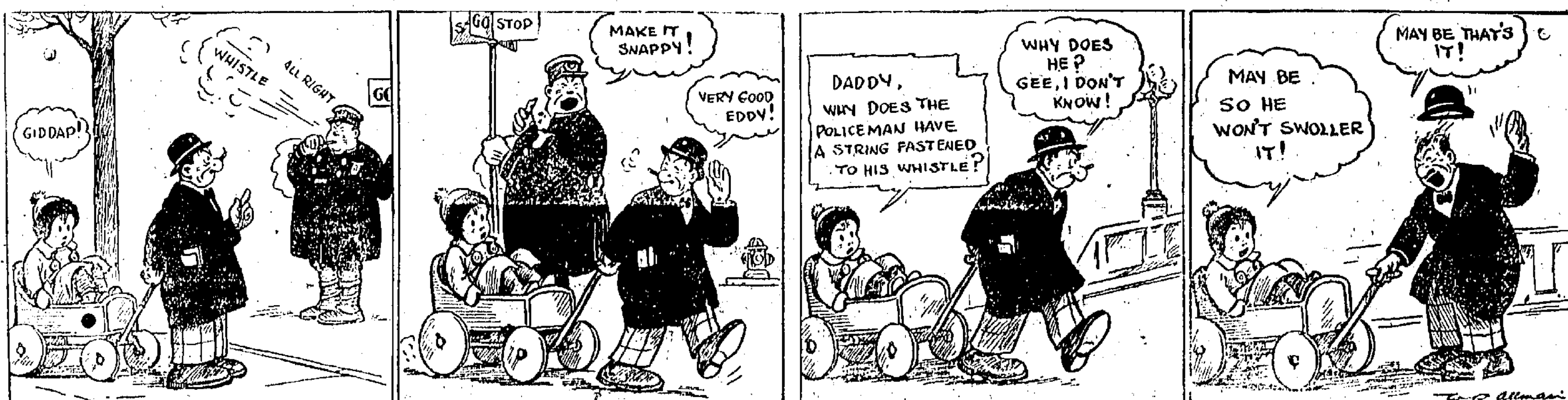
GIANT AIR MAIL LINER.

This picture shows the Lawson Airliner No. 2 which was designed for the carrying of the United States mail for the Post Office Department. It will carry more than 6,000 lbs. of mail at a time and can fly from New York to Chicago during the night without making a stop.

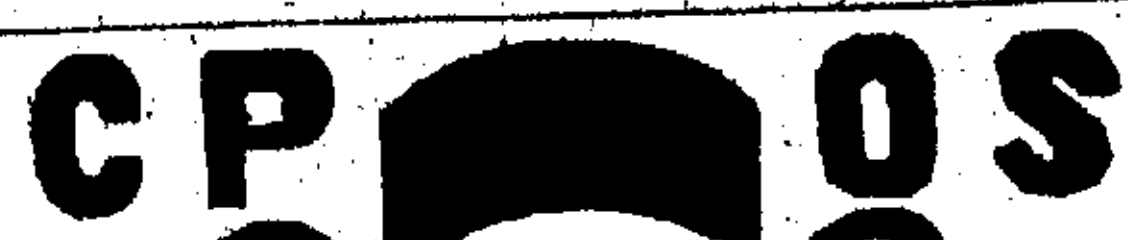
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Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Arrangements for passage can be arranged by letter or cable for all passengers to Europe. Frequent sailings from Montreal, to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders covering all such reservations will be issued here.

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(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

STEAMERS.	SAILING	5th March.	Calls at Boston.
"KENTUCKY" ..	"	22nd March.	"
"LAERTES" ..	"	6th April.	"
"KANDAHAR" ..	"	20th April.	"

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences.)

Regular monthly service between

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila
and
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

Steamers	Loading	For	Sailing
TJIMANOEK	March	Rotterdam & Hamburg	15th Mar.
ALDERAMIN	April	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th April.
BOEROE	May	Amsterdam & Hamburg	20th May.
ALCOR	June	Rotterdam & Hamburg	20th June.
ALCHIBA	July	Amsterdam & Hamburg	20th July.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents,
York Building.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to
Singapore and Belawan Deli.

on the 4th March.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon
passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-

GRAPH COMPANY, LTD

The following Unclaimed Tele-

grams are lying here:—

Misg. Ladenburg Repulse Bay

Hotel, from Peking.

Allot, from Shanghai.

Langsuekai c/o Russian Bank,

from Shanghai.

Augustus White, Hongkong

Hotel, from Shanghai.

Pivey, from Kobe.

Chen Kee, from Shanghai.

Manwooleung, from Osaka.

Yeeling Hotel Changmow-

ching, Dahwoosee Street, from

Shanghai.

Hongkamsong Shunchengshu,

from Amoy.

T. KRING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 3, 1921.

SAILING DATES

Europe U.S.A., Etc.

Van Cloon... J. C. J. L.	Mar. 4
Stentor... B. & S.	Mar. 4
Kanagawa M... N. Y. K.	Mar. 4
Bessie... R. D. Co.	Mar. 5
Titan... B. & S.	Mar. 5
Kashgar... P. & O.	Mar. 5
Kentucky... B. L.	Mar. 5
Kentucky... B. L.	Mar. 6
Pawlet... A. L.	Mar. 7
Korea M... T. K. K.	Mar. 7
Pawlet... A. L.	Mar. 7
Helonus... B. & S.	Mar. 8
Hungaria... D. & Co.	Mar. 8
Apus... S. & D.	Mar. 8
Fushimi M... N. Y. K.	Mar. 9
Lancaster... S. & D.	Mar. 9
Kleist... N. Y. K.	Mar. 10
St. Albans... P. & O.	Mar. 10
Dilwara... P. & O.	Mar. 10
Glenariffe... J. M. Co.	Mar. 11
Toyama M... N. Y. K.	Mar. 11
Tarba... N. Y. K.	Mar. 12
W. Montana... A. L.	Mar. 12
W. Henshaw... B. & S.	Mar. 12
W. Henshaw... S. & D.	Mar. 12
Aryo M... T. K. K.	Mar. 15
Tjimanoeck... J. C. J. L.	Mar. 15
Alloway... A. L.	Mar. 15
West Jappa... F. W. Co.	Mar. 15
Korea M... T. K. K.	Mar. 15
Glymont... A. L.	Mar. 15
Telamon... B. L.	Mar. 16
Taiyuan... B. & S.	Mar. 16
Karmala... P. & O.	Mar. 18
Mishima M... N. Y. K.	Mar. 18
Siberia M... T. K. K.	Mar. 19
Laertes... B. L.	Mar. 22
Akita M... N. Y. K.	Mar. 22
Keemun... B. & S.	Mar. 23
E. of Japan C. P. O. S.	Mar. 22
Mito M... N. Y. K.	Mar. 24
Lake Onawa... A. L.	Mar. 25
Kashmir... P. & O.	Mar. 25
Glenapp... J. M. Co.	Mar. 25
Tjikembang... J. C. J. L.	Mar. 27
Tango... N. Y. K.	Mar. 28
Nanking... C. M. Co.	Mar. 30
E. of Asia... C. P. O. S.	Mar. 31

Japan, Coast Ports, Etc.

Haihong... D. L. Co.	Mar. 4
Loongsang... J. M. Co.	Mar. 4
Waishing... J. M. Co.	Mar. 4
Kansu... B. & S.	Mar. 5
Tjialak... J. C. J. L.	Mar. 5
Soochow... B. & S.	Mar. 5
Kumsang... J. M. Co.	Mar. 5
Changchow... B. & S.	Mar. 5
Paoting... B. & S.	Mar. 6
Riojun... D. & Co.	Mar. 6
Yingchow... B. & S.	Mar. 6
Gregory A... P. & O.	Mar. 6
Wakasa M... N. Y. K.	Mar. 7
Toyooka M... N. Y. K.	Mar. 8
Chunsang... J. M. Co.	Mar. 8
Laisang... J. M. Co.	Mar. 8
Hailong... D. L. Co.	Mar. 8
Taming... B. & S.	Mar. 8
Chipshing... J. M. Co.	Mar. 8
Euryalus... P. & O.	Mar. 8
Shantung... B. & S.	Mar. 8
Hopsang... J. M. Co.	Mar. 8
Nankin... P. & O.	Mar. 9

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.
COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MADAGASCAR, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
KASHGAR	9,000	5 Mar. 10 a.m.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
DILWARA	5,400	10 Mar. noon	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
KARMALA	9,000	20th Mar.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KASHMIR	9,000	25th Mar.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
SINANKIN	7,000	1st Apr.	M'les, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

EURYALUS	4,000	8 Mar. 1 p.m.	Singapore, Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
ARRATONNA	4,510	17th Mar.	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	10th Mar.	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
EASTERN	4,000	5th Apr.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

NANKIN	7,000	8th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.
GREGORY A.	4,649	8th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.
KHYBER	9,000	14th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Par-els measuring not more than 24 ft. X 2 ft. X 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to **MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.** Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central.

N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Wed., 9th Mar. at 11 a.m.

TOYAMA MARU Friday, 11th Mar., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Wednesday, 20th Apr., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KLEIST Thursday, 10th Mar., at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MIO MARU Thursday, 24th Mar., at 11 a.m.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

TAMBA MARU Saturday, 12th March.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Monday, 28th Mar., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 19th Apr., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

AKITA MARU Tuesday, 22nd March.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

WAKANA MARU (Sailing from Singapore) Friday, 29th April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

BOMBAY MARU Thursday, 17th March.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TOYOOKA MARU Tuesday, 8th March.

MURORAN MARU Tuesday, 22nd March.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 15th Mar., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

WAKASA MARU Monday, 7th March.

HEIJIN MARU Tuesday, 15th March.

INABA MARU Friday, 18th March, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjisalak	Hongkong	in port	5th Mar.	Java
Tjitaroen	Java	11th Mar.	15th Mar.	Japan
Tjiuwong	Shanghai	11th Mar.	13th Mar.	Java
Tjileboet	Japan	17th Mar.	21st Mar.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING
JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Java	Java	25th Mar.	27th Mar.	San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**STEAMSHIP SERVICES.**Regular Sailings to
FOR NEW YORK and BOSTON.**S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"**

Sailing about end of March.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.**BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.**

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

"FUME" having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through B/Lading.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 8th March.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about 15th March.

Passengers Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.**FOR JAVA.**

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" Sailing on or about 12th Mar.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" Sailing on or about 24th Mar.

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU" Sailing on or about 6th Mar.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific,
also to Australia, Europe, etc.**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for South African Ports, with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TATYUAN	13th March	16th March

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

For

Steamer. Sailing.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	15th March.
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	28th March.
"GLENIFFER"	12th April.
"GLENLYLE"	28th April.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
"GLENARIFFE"	11th Mar.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
"GLENAPP"	25th Mar.	GENOA, LONDON, B'RAM & H'BURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.AGENTS: **THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Sat., 5th Mar. at 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Chungshing	Tues., 8th Mar. at d'light.
TIENSIN	Chungshing	Tues., 8th Mar. at d'light.
KOBE	Laisang	Tues., 8th Mar. at d'light.
SHANGHAI & Tsingtau	Hopsang	Tues., 8th Mar. at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Teopao	Wed., 9th Mar. at 9 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday 5th Mar., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	5th Mar. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	5th Mar. at noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Kansu	5th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	6th Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Paoting	6th Mar. at 3 p.m.
AMOY, SHAI & FUKOW	Shantung	8th Mar. at noon.
AMOY, M'LA, CEBU & PILO	Taming	8th Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtau weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Mar., 4, 1921.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of East, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns,
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haihong	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 4th Mar. at noon.
Hailong	W. Couper	TUES., 8th Mar. at noon.
Hailong	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 11th Mar. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.**KENNEBEC STEAMSHIP CORPORATION**OF
NEW YORK.

FASTEST SERVICE TO HAVANA, CUBA.

S.S. "WOODRICHEM" 6,500 tons sailing 10th March.

For Freight and Other Particulars, apply to:

KAT FAT & CO.,
AGENTS.

297, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Tel. 2591

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Admiral Line s.s. PAW-LET, is due to arrive here from Portland, Ore, via ports on or about March 7th.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO M., arrived at Yokohama on the 13th instant, and sails on the 17th instant, being due at this port March 5th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HEIJIN M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore, on the 22nd February and is expected here on the 14th March.

The Blue Funnel Line, s.s. ACHILLES, will leave Liverpool on the 27th inst. and s.s. TITAN, on the 5th March for this port.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney, for Hongkong via ports, on the 23rd Feb. and is expected here on the 15th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 19th Feb. and is expected here on the 30th March.

The s.s. IDOMENEUS, (Blue Funnel Line) left Suez, on 11th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 11th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA MARU (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 5th February and is expected here on the 17th March.

The s.s. ATREUS (Blue Funnel Line) left Suez on 17th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 11th March.

The s.s. CHAKRATA left Singapore for this port on the 26th instant at 4 p.m. and is due here on the 5th March at about 6 a.m.

The s.s. AJAX, (Blue Funnel Line) New York left Singapore on 27th instant for Hongkong via Manila and is due here on 9th March.

The s.s. EGREMONT CASTLE from New York left Yokohama on the 25th February for Hongkong via ports and is due here on the 17th March. (Dodwell & Co. Ltd. Agents)

The s.s. ELPENOR (Blue Funnel Line) left Suez on 24th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 20th March.

The T.K.K. s.s. SIBERIA M. arrived at Yokohama on the 25th instant, in accordance with schedule, being due at this port March 11th.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai on the 23rd Feb. and is due at Yokohama on or about the 9th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. WAKASA M. (Liverpool Line) left Singapore for this port on the 28th Feb. and is expected here on the 6th Mar. The N. Y. K. s.s. KLEIST, (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai, on the 1st March, and is expected here on the 9th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMAKURA M. (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez, on the 26th February, and is expected here on the 10th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYOOKA M. (Calcutta Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 2nd March, and is expected here on the 7th March.

The s.s. HELENUS, (Blue Funnel Line) left Shanghai on 3rd inst. for London, Amsterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong. Vessel is due here on 6th inst. and will sail, as above, on 8th inst.

The s.s. TALHYBIUS, (Blue Funnel Line) left Manila at 3 p.m. 2nd inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 4th inst.

The s.s. EGREMONT CASTLE sailed from Kobe via ports on the 2nd March and is expected to arrive here on or about 16th inst.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE, arrived at Yokohama, on 2nd Mar. at 2 p.m. leaves there 3rd Mar. and is due at Hongkong on 14th Mar. at 7 a.m.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-
ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.I. P. Allen (2), from Seattle.
Birch c/o Seaborne, from Shil-
long.Cook Care Dodwell, from Mel-
bourne.

Danikafauve, from Saigon.

Dodge, from New York.

Hulsebates, from San Fran-
cisco.

Kaketylon, from Bradford.

Khange, from Bangkok.

Rosa Lloyd, Station Hospital,
from Davosplatz.Parnapand Indian, from Tuck-
ba.

Rumrit, from London.

Yokuyon, from Keelung.

M. E. F. ARREY,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 3, 1921.

POST OFFICE.

The prices of Postal Stationery have been revised as follows:—
Post Cards 1c. & 1½c. — 2c. each
4c. — 5c. —
Postage Envelopes 4c. — 5c. —
Registered Letter Envelopes 10c.
Sizes F. G. H. & 1½ — 15c. —
Size K. — 20c. —

Telegraphic communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Europe via Suez (Newspapers only London 27th Jan.)—Per SEANG BEE, 5th Mar.
Straits—Per CHAKRATA, 5th Mar.
Straits—Per WAKASA M., 6th Mar.
Japan—Per TOHOKA M., 7th Mar.
Siam & Shanghai—Per TIEN-TSIN, 6th Mar.
Japan and Shanghai—Per KLEIST, 9th Mar.
Europe via Suez (Letters and Newspapers London 3rd Feb.)—Per GREGORY APCAR, 9th Mar.

OUTWARD MAILS.

To-morrow.

Straits & Bangkok—Per VAN-CLOON, 3 p.m.
Straits & Bangkok Calcutta & Aden—Per KUM SANG, 2 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 1 p.m.
Hilo—Per KENTUCKY, 1 p.m.
Canada, United States, C. & S. America, & Europe via San Francisco—Per TASCALUSA, Reg. 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.
Hoihow and Bangkok—Per CHANG CHOW, 5 p.m.
Samsui and Wuchow—Per KOCHOW, 4.30 p.m.
Java Port via Batavia—Per TUISALAK, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and N. China—Per SOO CHOW, 11 a.m.
Sunday, 6th Mar.
Swatow, Shanghai & N. China—Per KANSU, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Keelung—Per KALJO M., 8 a.m.
Shanghai and N. China—Per YING CHOW, 9 a.m.

Monday, 7th Mar.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHUM SANG, 5 p.m.
Tientsin—Per CHIP SHING, 5 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per HOP SANG, 5 p.m.
Japan—Per LAI SANG, 5 p.m.

Tuesday, 8th Mar.

Tientsin—Per PAOTING, 3 p.m.
Straits and Bangkok—Per EURYALU, noon.
Amoy & Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 2 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & N. China—Per SHANTUNG, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAILOONG, 11 a.m.

Wednesday, 9th Mar.

Hoihow and Haiphong—Per TEO PAO, 8 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & N. China—Per TIEN-TSIN, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan, Canada, United States, C. & S. America & Europe via Victoria B. C.—Per FUSHIMI M., Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Thursday, 10th Mar.

Swatow, Straits & Bangkok—Per LIANCHOW, 9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—Per KLEIST, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Friday 11th Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 11 a.m.
Philippine Is., Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Vancouver—Per TOYAMA M., Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

*Canoe and other bearing vessel's names only.

HOTEL LISTS.

Peak Hotel.

Corrected to 1st March, 1921.
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Allen
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Mr. and Mrs. T. Macleynolds
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Miss M. Cooper
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D. F. Cuthill
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A. V. Farmer
J. Farmer
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D. Hall
Mrs. L. Hansen
Maj. Harding
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Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Humphreys
R. G. S. Kay
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kennett
Mr. and Mrs. Koukolevsky
Miss Koukolevsky
J. H. Kring
H. P. Lamarche
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Wood

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Mrs. Bagual and child
Mr. D. H. Banner
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Miss L. Beale
Mr. and Mrs. Bean
J. Berentson
Mr. O. Blaker
Mr. Benton C. Byrd
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Craig
Mrs. G. Crookshank
H. H. Day
F. F. Farthing
Mrs. A. B. Greig
and child
Comdr. A. B. Greig, R.N.
C. J. B. Helstrom
Surge. Comdr. L. C. Hunt, R.N.

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Miss Ames
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F. J. Plyth
Mrs. H. T. Bodges
Master Bodges
Mrs. E. E. Cameron
P. D. Carr
S. Charsen
L. R. de Cheere
C. Christophersen
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Geo. Cormack
C. Cyljino
Miss A. Dek
Miss R. A. Dodd
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Mrs. C. Fletcher
Mrs. M. Goff
Capt. Gumley
Capt. T. M. Haglerorg
J. H. Halvorsen
C. Hanno
Miss E. Hogend
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. P. Hunt
Miss Hunt
Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Johannes
G. H. B. Jones

Repulse Bay Hotel.

Corrected to 28th February, 1921.
G. Butz
Miss Butz and maid
Mr. and Mrs. V. Clair
Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Cobbs
Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson

Palace Hotel.

Corrected to 1st March, 1921.
Capt. R. Y. W. E. Iles
Anderson
A. R. P. Davies
Mrs. E. Dobinson
G. Forestier
A. G. Forsyth
R. Geoffrey
J. H. Goslinor
A. Greensett
E. Hoonher
Mr. and Mrs. F. Hobbs
Mr. and Mrs. B. Petheram
Capt. T. G. Purvis
J. W. Hood and children
Mr. C. F. Starkey
G. A. Ryles
J. H. Tait
J. M. Taylor
W. E. Wakeham
J. H. Taggart, Manager.

Station Hotel.

Corrected to 28th February, 1921.
Miss E. Best
S. S. Begg
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C. W. M. Bion
Mr. and Mrs. C. Brooks
Mrs. J. Stewart
C. H. Cole
R. Capell
Miss Capell
Master Capell
Capt. and Mrs. J. L. G. Carter
T. Dawson
A. v. d. Dekker
R. Dijkstra
C. J. Endert
A. Harper
Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Harrington
I. P. H. Kamp
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hyde and two children
P. J. de Kant
L. Krause
J. Macdonald
C. W. M. Bion
Mr. and Mrs. N. de Man
Mrs. B. McCallum
Mrs. T. B. Mudie
P. Nelson
Mr. and Mrs. G. Pilger
Mr. J. Porter
A. N. Reid
G. Ringalda
Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Robinson and child
Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Salter & children
Mrs. E. Savourch
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Smith
Wm. Thom
Mrs. L. Turner
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Withell

Hongkong Hotel.

Corrected to 28th February, 1921.
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J. Arnold
Miss Avis
J. T. Bagram
Mr. and Mrs. G. Dr. M. C. Lasher
H. M. Banner
man
Mrs. J. Barr
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H. Benson
Mrs. E. R. Bellios
Mr. and Mrs. S. F. B. Marshall
Bisney
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Brown
Mr. Mrs. A. A. Bull
G. A. Butz
Capt. J. W. Campbell
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Mr. and Mrs. E. Cock
Mrs. Croucher
Mrs. Crowlie
W. H. Daub
A. David
D. R. Davies
Dr. Douglas
Mr. and Mrs. D. chesman
Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Duckworth
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Capt. G. W. Eedy
R. C. Elliott
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G. Harper
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B. B. Haskett
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A. J. Hilbert
Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hindmarsh
Capt. A. W. Howard
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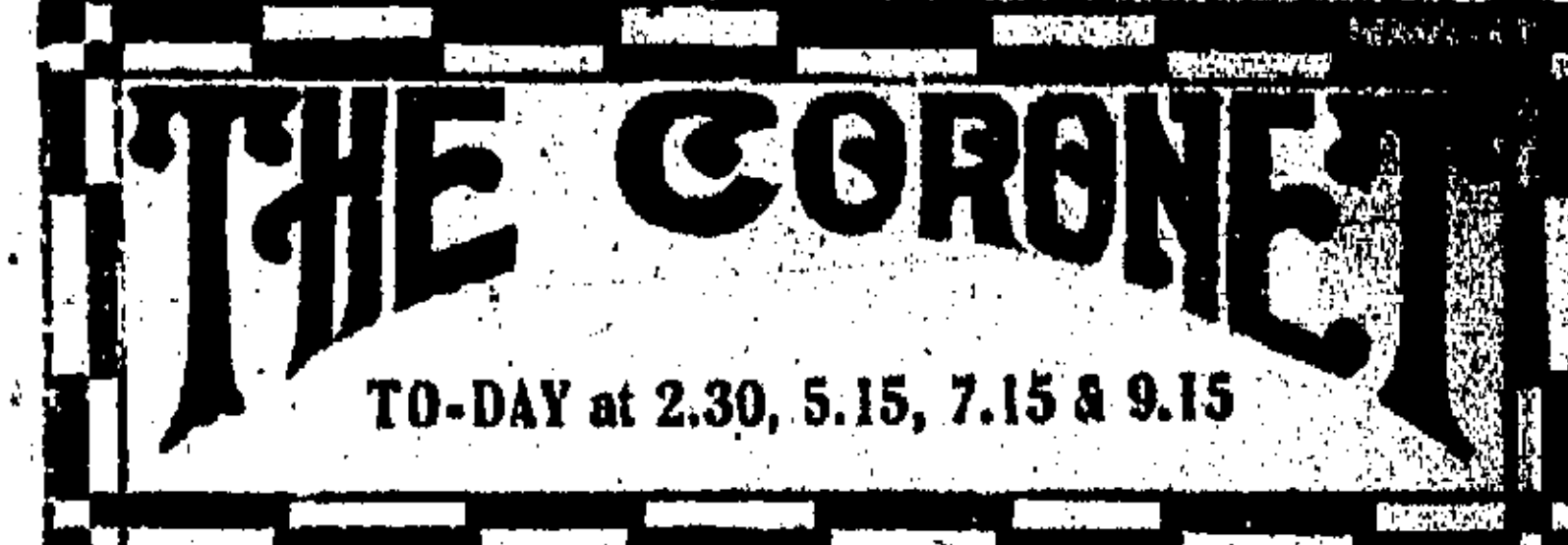
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TIDE TABLE.

27th Feb. to 5th Mar., 1921.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
27 Feb.	5.53	5.54	1 Mar.	6.14	2.4
28 Feb.	6.44	5.6	2 Mar.	7.24	2.4
29 Feb.	7.44	5.6	3 Mar.	8.24	2.6
1 Mar.	8.44	5.6	4 Mar.	9.24	2.6
2 Mar.	9.44	5.6	5 Mar.	10.24	2.6
3 Mar.	10.44	5.6	6 Mar.	11.24	2.6
4 Mar.	11.44	5.6	7 Mar.	12.24	2.6
5 Mar.	12.44	5.6	8 Mar.	1.24	2.6
6 Mar.	1.44	5.6	9 Mar.	2.24	2.6
7 Mar.	2.44	5.6	10 Mar.	3.24	2.6
8 Mar.	3.44	5.6	11 Mar.	4.24	2.6
9 Mar.	4.44	5.6	12 Mar.	5.24	2.6
10 Mar.	5.44	5.6	13 Mar.	6.24	2.6
11 Mar.	6.44	5.6	14 Mar.	7.24	2.6
12 Mar.	7.44	5.6	15 Mar.	8.24	2.6
13 Mar.	8.44	5.6	16 Mar.	9.24	2.6
14 Mar.	9.44	5.6	17 Mar.	10.24	2.6
15 Mar.	10.44	5.6	18 Mar.	11.24	2.6
16 Mar.	11.44	5.6	19 Mar.	12.24	2.6
17 Mar.	12.44	5.6	20 Mar.	1.24	2.6
18 Mar.	1.44	5.6	21 Mar.	2.24	2.6
19 Mar.	2.44	5.6	22 Mar.	3.24	2.6
20 Mar.	3.44	5.6	23 Mar.	4.24	2.6
21 Mar.	4.44	5.6	24 Mar.	5.24	2.6
22 Mar.	5.44	5.6	25 Mar.	6.24	2.6
23 Mar.	6.44	5.6	26 Mar.	7.24	2.6
24 Mar.	7.44	5.6	27 Mar.	8.24	2.6
25 Mar.	8.44	5.6	28 Mar.	9.24	2.6
26 Mar.	9.44	5.6	29 Mar.	10.24	2.6
27 Mar.	10.44	5.6	30 Mar.	11.24	2.6
28 Mar.	11.44	5.6	31 Mar.	12.24	2.6

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
27 Feb.	5.53	5.54	1 Mar.	6.14	2.4
28 Feb.	6.44	5.6	2 Mar.	7.24	2.4
29 Feb.	7.44	5.6	3 Mar.	8.24	2.6
1 Mar.	8.44	5.6	4 Mar.	9.24	2.6
2 Mar.	9.44	5.6	5 Mar.	10.24	2.6
3 Mar.	10.44	5.6	6 Mar.	11.24	2.6
4 Mar.	11.44	5.6	7 Mar.	12.24	2.6
5 Mar.	12.44	5.6	8 Mar.	1.24	2.6
6 Mar.	1.44	5.6	9 Mar.	2.24	2.6
7 Mar.	2.44	5.6	10 Mar.	3.24	2.6
8 Mar.	3.44	5.6	11 Mar.	4.24	2.6
9 Mar.	4.44	5.6	12 Mar.	5.24	2.6
10 Mar.	5.44	5.6	13 Mar.	6.24	2.6
11 Mar.	6.44	5.6	14 Mar.	7.24	2.6
12 Mar.	7.44	5.6	15 Mar.	8.24	2.6
13 Mar.	8.44	5.6	16 Mar.	9.24	2.6
14 Mar.	9.44	5.6	17 Mar.	10.24	2.6
15 Mar.	10.44	5.6	18 Mar.	11.24	2.6
16 Mar.	11.44	5.6	19 Mar.	12.24	2.6
17 Mar.	12.44	5.6	20 Mar.	1.24	2.6
18 Mar.	1.44	5.6	21 Mar.	2.24	2.6
19 Mar.	2.44	5.6	22 Mar.	3.24	2.6
20 Mar.	3.44	5.6	23 Mar.	4.24	2.6
21 Mar.	4.44	5.6	24 Mar.	5.24	2.6
22 Mar.	5.44	5.6	25 Mar.	6.24	2.6
23 Mar.	6.44	5.6	26 Mar.	7.24	2.6
24 Mar.	7.44	5.6	27 Mar.	8.24	2.6
25 Mar.	8.44	5.6	28 Mar.	9.24	2.6
26 Mar.	9.44	5.6	29 Mar.	10.24	2.6
27 Mar.	10.44	5.6	30 Mar.	11.24	2.6
28 Mar.	11.44	5.6	31 Mar.	12.24	2.6

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